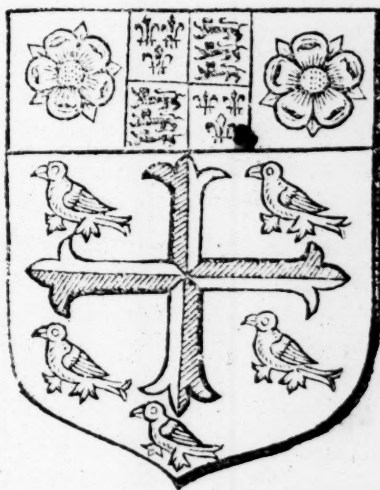


AN  
ENGLISH INTRODUCTION

*Given to the* *the Rector &c*  
LATINE  
TONGUE.

*For the use of the lower Formes in  
Westminster School.*



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# An Introduction to the Latine tongue.

**G**rammar teacheth the right way of *Speech*.  
There be four parts of grammar,  
1. Letters, 2. Syllables, 3. Words,  
4. Sentences,

Letters make a syllable, Syllables a Word, Words  
a Sentence,

## LETTERS.

There be twenty four English Letters.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R.  
S. T. U. W. X. Y. Z.

a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, w.  
x, y, z. *k, w, y* are not Latine Letters.

Great Letters are used in the beginning of proper  
names, emphaticall words, sentences, and verses.

Letters are either Vowels, or Consonants.

There are five *Vowels*, a, e, i, o, u; y also an im-  
proper vowel.

Vowels joyned together make a Diphthong.

The Latine diphthongs are chiefly six, *e, æ, ai, au,*  
*ei, eu.* The English abound, as in *friend, people* &c.

There are nineteen *consonants*: of which chief-  
ly *l, r*, are liquids; *h* is a note of aspiration; *q* takes  
u to it, to help it's sound.

*I, v* with a vowel in the beginning of a syllable,  
become consonants; as *jest, vine.*

*c* before *e, i, æ, æ* is pronounced like *s*.

*g* before *e, i* like *gh*.

*z* before a vowel like *s*; unless *s* go before the *z*.

Besides the letters, there are other figures. (')  
notes the want of a letter, as *'tis*: (-) joins the parts  
of a word, as *him-self*.

These are called stops (,) a *comma*: (.) a *period* or point: (:) a *colon* or two points: (;) a *semicolon*: (?) a note of *interrogation*: (!) a note of *admiration*: () a *parenthesis*: [ ] a *parathesis*: (') notes an adverb: (^) notes a long vowel: (") over *i* or *u*, separates that vowel.

### SYLLABLES.

Syllables are the distinct parts of a word.

The letters of a syllable must not be disjoyned in the end of a line; as none of these, *stock* stirps.

A consonant between two vowels beginneth the Syllable. Two like consonants being together, the latter begins the syllable. The same consonants, which begin the first, begin also the middle syllable. The letter, that alone begins the syllable, begins it also with another consonant added to it.

Syllables or vowels are *long* or *short* in the pronouncing. When the last syllable but one is long, that must be pronounc't loudest; otherwise the syllable afore it.

A diphthong or a vowel before two consonants, is long: otherwise a vowel is known to be long by use.

One long is equall to two short: two long syllables, or one long and two short, make a *foot*, the measure of a *verse*; the first is called a *spondee*, the last a *anætyl*.

A verse consists of feet, otherwise called *numbers*;

In Latine, six feet make a long verse: whereof the first must be a *dætyl*, the sixth a *spondee*: the four first indifferently either.

Five feet make a short verse, thus; two feet, *dætyls* or *spondees*, and a long syllable: then two *dætyls* and a syllable.

In *English* five feet, more usually make a verse.

Instead of two long syllables, you may use one short and one long; and instead of one long and two short, you may use two short and one long, or three short.

An *English* verse consists of numbers and rhythms; the *Latine* only of numbers.

Words



WORDS.

There are eight kinds of words: commonly called eight parts of speech; Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection:

Any of these may be  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{ primitive or derivative.} \\ 2. \text{ simple or compound.} \end{array} \right.$

The four first vary their endings; the four last do not.

The English words are rather varied by signs going before them.

A NOUN

Is the name of a thing. A noun is either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

A noun *substantive* can signifie alone, and may have the sign *a* or *the* before it; as a boy puer; the *adjective* cannot, as good bonus.

A noun is either *proper*, as Edward Edvardus: or *common*; as a man homo.

- The varying of a noun is called *declension*.

To a noun belong *Number*, *Case*, and *Gender*.

There be two numbers; *singular* and *plural*.

The singular notes one; as a stone lapis: the plural more then one; as stones lapides.

Where observe, the English plural adds *s* to the singular; sometimes *n*, as oxen; sometimes it changeth the vowel; as man, men; foot, feet, &c.

A noun hath six cases, in English thus to be known;

1. The Nominative, *a* or *the*; 2. the Genitive, *of* or *'s*; 3. the Dative, *to*, *for*; 4. the Accusative, like the Nominative, only differing in place; 5. the Vocative *ô*; 6. the Ablative, *with*, *by*, &c.

Nouns may have four genders; 1. Masculine, 2. Feminine, 3. Neuter, i. e. neither masculine

nor *fæminine*, 4. Common, i. e. *either masculine or fæminine*.

The *Genders* are partly to be known by their *signification*: but more fully by their ending or *termination*.

A noun any wise signifying a *male*, is of the *masculine* gender: a noun any wise signifying a *female*, is of the *fæminine* gender: a noun noting *both sexes*, is of the *common* gender.

Also proper names of *rivers*, *winds*, *moneths*, are *masculine*; proper names of *countries*, *islands*, *cities*; and all names of *trees* are *fæminines*.

Other nouns may be of the *neuter* gender; but the genders of all other *Latine* nouns are to be known by the ending of the *Nominative* case, and the *Declension*.

A *Declension* is the ordering of a noun with gender, case, and number.

### *Declensions of Latine Substantives*

Are five, distinguished chiefly by the *genitive* case.

The first declension makes the *genitive* in *æ*: the second in *i*: the third in *is*: the fourth in *ûs*: the fifth in *ei*.

The first Declension contains nouns ending in *a*, of the *fæminine* gender, which are thus varied;

S. N. *a*. G. *æ*. D. *æ*. A. *am*. V. *a*. A. *â*.

P. N. *æ*. G. *arum*. D. *is*. A. *as*. V. *æ*. A. *is*.

Musa.

The second Declension contains nouns ending in *us*, *er*, *ir*, of the *masculine* gender: *um*, of the *neuter*.

*us*, *er*, *ir*.

*e*, *er*, *ir*.

Dominus, S. N.

G. *i*. D. *o*. A. *um*. V.

A. *e*.

Magist. r,

*um*.

*um*.

Vir,

*i*,

*os*

*i*.

Regnum.

P. N.

G. *orum*. D. *is* A.

V.

A. *is*.

*æ*.

*æ*.

*æ*.

The

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The third declension contains nouns of most \* endings, and all genders.

S. N. .... G. is. D. i. A. em. .... V. .... A. e.

es, es, es, P. N. G. um. D. ibus. A. V. A. ibus. a. a. a.

\* Eleven Latin; c, e, l, m, n, o, r, s, t, u, x. two Greek, a, i. Lips, Corpus.

To the third properly are referred the two other, called the fourth and fifth declensions; which seem to differ from the third, only by contraction. For in the fourth the vowel after u, seems to be contracted into u: in the fifth ee are contracted into e long.

The fourth declension contains nouns ending in us, of the masculine gender.

S. N. us. G. us. D. ui. A. um. V. us. A. u.

P. N. us. G. uum. D. ibus. A. us. V. us. A. ibus.

casus.

The fifth declension contains nouns ending in es, of the foemine gender.

S. N. es. G. ei. D. ei. A. em. V. es. A. e.

P. N. es. G. erum. D. ebus. A. es. V. es. A. ebus.

Res.

Through all the declensions observe; the nominative and the vocative, also the dative and ablative plural, are alike: Except the vocative in e, of nouns ending in us, of the second declension.

The nominative, accusative, and vocative of neuters, are the same in each number, and in the plural end in a.

GREEK NOUNS of the first declension end in as, es, e; the second in eus, os, on; the third in a as, an, er, i, is, in, on, us, o. These make the acc. sing. usually by n; and in the third declension by a, and plu as. They make the vocative without s; and the genitive of the third sometimes by os.

Nouns in e of the first, and os of the second, keep their vowel in all cases. But e makes es; and o sometimes us in the genitive, o in the Acc. Nouns in es make the vocative and ablative in e or a.

Nouns in eus of the second, make sometimes the genitive in eos, and the accusative in ea; like the third declension.

## ADJECTIVES

Have three declensions.

The first declension is of adjectives in *us, er, ur*, with three endings; the first masculine; the second, feminine; the third, neuter.

Bonus,	<i>us, er, ur.</i>	<i>i,</i>	<i>o,</i>	<i>um,</i>	<i>e, er, ur,</i>	<i>o,</i>
Pulcher,	S. N. <i>a,</i>	G. <i>a,</i>	D. <i>a,</i>	A. <i>am,</i>	V. <i>a.</i>	A. <i>a.</i>
Satur.	<i>um.</i>	<i>i.</i>	<i>o.</i>	<i>um.</i>	<i>um.</i>	<i>o.</i>
	<i>i,</i>	<i>orum,</i>		<i>os,</i>	<i>i,</i>	
	P. N. <i>a,</i>	G. <i>arum,</i>	D. <i>is.</i>	A. <i>as,</i>	V. <i>a,</i>	A. <i>is.</i>
	<i>a.</i>	<i>orum.</i>		<i>a.</i>	<i>a.</i>	

The second declension is of adjectives in *is*: with two endings; the first, masculine and feminine; the last, neuter.

Tristis.	<i>is,</i>		<i>em,</i>	<i>is,</i>		
	S. N. <i>G. is.</i>	D. <i>i.</i>	A. <i>e.</i>	V. <i>e.</i>	A. <i>i.</i>	
	<i>es,</i>		<i>es,</i>	<i>es,</i>		
	P. N. <i>G. ium.</i>	D. <i>ibus.</i>	A. <i>ia.</i>	V. <i>ia.</i>	A. <i>ibus.</i>	

Some few make the masculine in *er* or *is*; as *acer*, or *acris*.

The third declension is of adjectives in *x*, or *s* *impure* \* having one ending, of three genders.

\* Fem  
others;  
as *par*,  
*verus*, *u-*  
*ber*, *di-*  
*ve*, &c.

			<i>em,</i>			
	S. N. <i>x, s.</i>	G. <i>is.</i>	D. <i>i.</i>	A. <i>x, s.</i>	V. <i>x, s.</i>	A. <i>e. i.</i>
	<i>es,</i>		<i>es,</i>	<i>es,</i>		
	P. N. <i>G. ium.</i>	D. <i>ibus.</i>	A. <i>ia.</i>	V. <i>ia.</i>	A. <i>ibus.</i>	

There

There belong also to Adjectives Degrees  
of Comparison.

Adjectives are compared [by the foregoing signes, *more*,  
*magis* : *most*, *maximè* ; as *hard*, *durus* : *more hard*, *magis durus* : *most*  
*hard*, *maximè durus*. Or else] by these endings, *er*, *est*, in  
English : *ior*, *issimus*, in Latine ; as *hard durus* :  
*harder durior* : *hardest durissimus*. These are made  
of the first case of the word ending in *i*.

—*er* makes --*errimus*, as *pulcher*, *pulcherrimus*.  
--*ilis* --*illimus* in these, *facilis*, *humilis*, *similis*.

Here note the word in the first place, is called *posi-*  
*tive* : in the second *comparative* : in the third *superla-*  
*tive*.

The comparative in *or* is thus declined,

	<i>or</i> ,	<i>orem</i> ,	<i>or</i> ,	
S. N.	G. <i>oris</i> . D. <i>ori</i> . A.	V.	A. <i>ore</i> , <i>ori</i> .	
	<i>us</i> .	<i>us</i> .	<i>us</i> .	
	<i>ores</i> ,	<i>ores</i> .	<i>ores</i> .	
P. N.	G. <i>orum</i> . D. <i>oribus</i> . A.	V.	A. <i>oribus</i> .	
	<i>ora</i> .	<i>ora</i> .	<i>ora</i> .	

Adjectives having a vowel before *us*, use only the  
signes ; as *pious pius* : *more pious magis pius* : *most*  
*pious maximè pius*.

Nouns substantives, or adjectives, that differ from the rule of de-  
clension, are called *irregular* or *heteroclitics* : of which hereafter. Also,

Some adjectives are compared *irregularly* ; as  
*good bonus* : *better melior* : *best optimus*. *Bad malus* :  
*worse pejor* : *worst pessimus*. *Little parvus* : *lesse*  
*minor* : *least minimus*. *Great magnus* : *greater major* :  
*greatest maximus*.

Adjectives signifying number, are peculiarly de-  
clined. *One unus*, *two duo*, *both ambo*, *three tres*.

S. N.

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So just i must gott be hart every night  
or else i to be am i in it but i do  
not know



S. N. *Vnus*, *a*, *um*. G. *ius*. D. *i*. &c. the other Cases like *bonus*.

Thus also are declined *totus*, *solus*, *ullus*, *nullus*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*, and *alius* which makes the neuter *aliud*: the six last want the vocative.

	<i>duo, ambo,</i>	<i>orum,</i>	<i>obus,</i>	<i>os,</i>	<i>o,</i>	<i>obus,</i>
P. N. <i>a,</i>		G. <i>arum</i>	D. <i>abus,</i>	A. <i>as,</i>	V. <i>a.</i>	A. <i>abus,</i>
	<i>o.</i>	<i>orum.</i>	<i>obus.</i>	<i>o.</i>	<i>o.</i>	<i>obus.</i>
	<i>tres,</i>		<i>tres,</i>		<i>tres,</i>	
P. N.	G. <i>trium.</i>	D. <i>tribus.</i>	A.	V.	A. <i>tribus.</i>	
	<i>tria.</i>		<i>tria.</i>		<i>tria.</i>	

All other numerals, from *four* quatuor, to an *hundred* *centum*, are used alike in all cases.

Numerals are express'd by these great letters, I, 1. V, 5. X, 10. L, 50. C, 100. D, 500. M, 1000. the lesser numeral coming before the greater, abates it self; as IV, 4. XL, 40.

### PRONOUNS.

A pronoun is a noun implying a person: and not admitting the sign *a* or *the* before it.

There are 18. pronouns: *ego*, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *iste*, *ipse*, *is*, *hic*, *qui*, *quis*, *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, *noſtras*, *veſtras*, *cujas*. Four only of these have the vocative case: *tu*, *meus*, *noſter*, *noſtras*.

There be three *Persons*: the first, *I* *ego*: the second, *thou* *tu*: the third, *he* *ille*.

These three, *ego*, *tu*, *sui*, are substantives: otherwise called *primitives*, of one declension.

S. N.	<i>ego.</i>	G. <i>mei.</i>	D. <i>mibi.</i>	A. <i>me.</i>	V. <i>caret.</i>	A. <i>me.</i>
P. N.	<i>nos,</i>	G. <i>noſtrūm.</i>	D. <i>nobis.</i>	A. <i>nos.</i>	V. <i>caret.</i>	A. <i>nobis.</i>
S. N.	<i>tu.</i>	G. <i>tui.</i>	D. <i>tibi.</i>	A. <i>te.</i>	V. <i>tu.</i>	A. <i>te.</i>
P. N.	<i>vos,</i>	G. <i>veſtrūm.</i>	D. <i>vobis.</i>	A. <i>vos.</i>	V. <i>vos.</i>	A. <i>vobis.</i>
S. & Pl. N.	<i>caret.</i>	G. <i>sui.</i>	D. <i>sibi.</i>	A. <i>ſe.</i>	V. <i>caret.</i>	A. <i>ſe.</i>

The rest are adjectives, whereof these, *meus* *tuus*, *suus*, *noſter*, *veſter*, are called *possessives*.

## the Latine tongue.

II

Pronoun adjectives are declined two ways.

### The first Declension

Of Pronoun Adjectives with 3 endings, contains

1. Those in *us* and *er*; like *bonus*, *pulcher*: but *meus* makes the vocative *mi*.

2. These *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *is*, *hic*, *qui*, *quis*; like *unus* for the most part: and of these, *qui* chiefly is called a *relative*, *quis* usually an *Interrogative*.

*Ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, thus.

S. N. *e*, *a*, *um*. G. *i**us*. D. *i*, &c. but *ille*, *iste* makes the neuter-*ud*.

<i>is</i> ,			<i>eum</i>	<i>eo</i> ,
S. N. <i>ea</i> ,	G. <i>ejus</i>	D. <i>ei</i> .	A. <i>eam</i> ,	V. caret. A. <i>eā</i> ,
<i>id</i> .			<i>id</i>	<i>eo</i> .
<i>ii</i> ,	<i>eorum</i> ,		<i>eos</i> ,	
P. N. <i>ea</i> .	G. <i>earum</i> ,	D. <i>iis</i> , <i>eis</i> .	A. <i>eas</i> ,	V. caret. A. <i>iis</i> , <i>eis</i> .
<i>ea</i> .	<i>eorum</i> ,		<i>ea</i> .	

<i>hic</i> ,			<i>hunc</i>	<i>hoc</i> ,
S. N. <i>hac</i> ,	G. <i>hujus</i> .	D. <i>huic</i> .	A. <i>hanc</i> ,	V. caret. A. <i>hāc</i> ,
<i>hoc</i> .			<i>hoc</i> .	<i>hoc</i> .
<i>hi</i> ,	<i>horum</i> ,		<i>hos</i> ,	
P. N. <i>hæ</i> ,	G. <i>harum</i> ,	D. <i>his</i> ,	A. <i>has</i> ,	V. caret. A. <i>his</i> .
<i>hac</i>	<i>horum</i> .		<i>hæc</i> .	

<i>qui</i> , <i>quis</i> .			<i>quem</i> ,	<i>quo</i> ,
S. N. <i>qua</i> ,	G. <i>cujus</i>	D. <i>cui</i> .	A. <i>quam</i> ,	V. caret. A. <i>quā</i> ,
<i>quod</i> , <i>quid</i> .			<i>quod</i> , <i>quid</i> .	<i>quo</i> , <i>quid</i> .
<i>qui</i> , <i>quorum</i> ,			<i>quos</i> ,	
P. N. <i>qua</i> ,	G. <i>quarum</i> .	D. <i>quibus</i> &	A. <i>quas</i> ,	V. caret. A. <i>qui</i> -
<i>qua</i> .	<i>quorum</i> .	<i>queis</i> .	<i>quæ</i> .	( <i>bus</i> , & <i>queis</i> ).

*Quid* is used like a Substantive. *Aliquis*, *ecquis*, *nequis*, *quis*, makes the *foem.* sing. and neut. plur. *qua*. *quisquis* like *quis*; but the neuter *quicquid*. *Isthic* thus;

S. N.

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S.N. *isthic-ac-oc vel uc.* Ac. *isthunc-anc-oc vel uc.* Ab. *isthoc-âc-oc.*

The Interrogative *cujus* is hardly found but with these endings, *a, am, um.* N. *Idem, eadem, idem &c.* Acc. *eundem &c.* *Quidam* also, Ac. *quendam &c.*

*The second Declension.*

Contains Pronouns in *as*, of one ending, noting a nation or countrey: *nostras, vestras, cujas.*

S.N. *as.* G. *atis.* D. *ati* A. *as.* V. *as.* A. *ate, ati.*

P.N. G. *atium.* D. *atibus.* A. *ates, ates, ates.* V. A. *atibus, atia, atia, atia.*

Note these English Pronouns; *I, thou, we, ye, he, she, they, who*, are to be taken for nominatives: *his, her's, our's, their's, whose*, for genitives: *me, thee, us, you, him, her, whom*, for all other cases, according to the signs or places. *You, yours, of yours*, if they belong to one, are to be Latinized, *tu, tuus*: if to more; *vos, vester*. *Him, her, his, them, their*, when they add it self after them, are to be Latinized by *sui*: when own, *suus*. *Hereof, thereof, whereof*, and the like, are used for, *of it, of it, of which*.

*Memorial verses expressing the Declensions, Terminations, and chiefly the Genders of Nouns.*

The Declensions with the Terminations.

*Formis quinque suos inflectunt nomina casus.*

*Fæmineum a Primæ. Mas est us, er, irque Secundæ; Um neutrum ejusdem. Genera omnia Tertia & omnes Pene capit fines. Mas Quartæ, us; Fæmina Quintæ, es.*

*Æ dat prima; secunda dat i; sibi tertia vult is: Quarta dat us: dat ei genitivo flexio quinta.*

The Greek Terminations.

*As, es, e, prima est: eus, os, on, forma secunda est. As, a vel an, er, is, i vel in, on, tertia, & us, o.*

The Genders of Nouns.

*Quâ mas exprimitur vel fæmina, vox genus id fert. Vox utrumque notans sexum communis habetur.*

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ment

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the same  
forth 13 form

Si fluvii, mensis, venti vox propria, mas est.

Insula fæminea est, urbs & regio; omnis & arbor.

The genders of nouns in all but the third declension are as afore expressed. The genders of the third are known by these endings.

Mascula sunt er, or, os, o: venter, mos, honor, ordo.

Fæminea, impurum s, x, aus. as, ferè & es, is;

Et verbale in io, & polysyllabon in go, vel in do:

Mens, pax, laus, pietas, seges, iris, lectio, arundo,

U vel e, t, l, c, ut, en, us, vel ur, omnia Neutra.

Cornu, rete, caput, mel, lac, jecur, omen, onus, far.

Græco-latina genus suæ originis omnia servant.

Exceptions to the foregoing rules of the genders.

### 1. Masculines.

Urbs vel in o, vel in i mas est: Agragus quoque Pontus.

Arbor spinus; & huius quæ vox formæ, oleaster.

Mascula sunt sol, splenquæ lien, pectenquæ: salarquæ:

Et fursur, turtur, vultur: pes, poples, & ames,

Pras, paries, stipes, palmes, cum termite, cespes,

Et limes, trames, gurgis, fomesque, rudisque,

Et verres, & meridies vox unica quintæ:

Mugilis & mugil, natalis, aqualis & unguis,

Callis, caulis, foliis, collis, mensis & ensis,

Sic fustis, funis, panis, sic crinis, & ignis,

Cassis, fascis, torris, sentis, piscis, & amnis,

Et vermis, vectis, possis, simul orbis, & axis.

As cum composito vel parte; ut centussis, bes.

Vas vadis, & mas, & sanguis, vomis, cucumis, g'is:

Mus, lepus: & mons, pons, fons: densquæ, bidenque, tridenque,

Occi-que-dens, oriens, & torrens, adde rudensque;

Candex, codex, pollex, podex, grexque, pulexque.

Atque culex & apex, vertex, murexque, latexque,

Ramex, atque rumex, cimexque, forexque: calixque,

Et fornix: volvox: tradux: quot & uncia in unx dat.

### 2. Fæminines.

Fæminæ: si nomen fluvii vel in e vel a prima.

Alyus;

*Alvus, humus, vannus, colus & domus: idus, acusque,  
Porticus, & tribus, atque manus, fonsque: pecusque  
Dans pecudis; tellusque, palus, incusque, salusque:  
Cos, dos: talio, per-que-duellio, grando, caro: arbor:  
Quodque senex, juvenis vel servus nomen in us dant.*

## 3. Neuters.

*Neutrum nomen in um; sic quod variabile non est:  
Urbs in e, l, vel in ur: filer arbor, robur, acerque,  
Suber: & uber, tuber, verber, junge cadaver,  
Gingiber, & laser, cicer, & piper, atque papaver,  
Ver, iter, & spinther: cor, equor, marmor: & as, os*

## 4. Common.

*Hac sunt communis generis (sic nota Poetis;)  
Pampinus & grossus, queis carbasus adde, rubusque:  
Et pennus, & specus: & torquis, cum reste, canalus,  
Corbis, clunis, finis, pulvis, item cinis: & stirps,  
Scrobs, & adeps: linter: margo: cortexque filexque,  
Pumex, obex, imbrex, varix, calxque pedis pars.  
Adde dies: que vox numero mas sola secundo est.  
Halec foemina; sal, vulgus, virus, pelagus, mas;  
Quinque etiam numero sunt hac neutralia primo.  
His & plura, utrumque notant que nomina sexum,  
Queis genus, ut proprii sexus fit mentio, certum est;  
Sunt ut homo, bos, dama, canis, limax, & anas, grus:  
Nemo, parens, infans, adolescens: ales, & heres,  
Interpres, comes, antistes, cum praside, vates;  
Miles: & affinis, patruelis, civis, & hostis,  
Testis: custos, atque sacerdos: praesul, & exul:  
Autor: fur, augur: judex, vindex, simul index:  
Dux, conjux: verna; Et per a que sunt edita verbis;  
Ut sunt agricola, advena: Sic in fine quibus ceps,  
Fex, cen, spex; ut princeps, forfex, cornicen, auspex.*



IRREGULAR NOUNS

Are of three sorts: 1. *Redundant*. 2. *Deficient*.  
3. *Variant*.

I. **REDUNDANT**, which in the same case have divers endings.

1. Redundant in the nominative; as *baculus*, *baculum*.

2. Redundant in other cases; as *jecur*, G. *-oris*, *-inoris*.

Many neuters, commonly names of Feasts, make the genitive in *ium* and *iorum*; as *ancilia*, *-lium*, *-liorum*: *Saturnalia* *-lium*, *-liorum*. Neuters likewise in *ma*, make the dat. and abl. plural in *-matis* or *-matibus*: as *poema* *-matis*, *-matibus*: so *quinquatria* *-trius* & *-tribus*.

*Laurus*, *pinus*, *cornus* being of the second declension, have also the endings of the fourth in *us* and *u*: so *colus*, *vulgus* in the singular, amongst the Poets.

S. N. *domus*. G. *-mi* & *-mūs*. D. *-mui*. A. *-mum*. V. *-mus*. A. *-mo*.  
P. N. *-mus*. G. *-morum* & *-muum*. D. *-mibus*. A. *-mos* & *-mus*.  
V. *-mus*. Abl. *-mibus*.

II. **DEFICIENT**: which want 1. *Number*: 2. *Case*.

*Nouns deficient in number.*

1. Those that want the *Plural*; as all proper names: Most names of corn, spices, liquours, metals, arts, vices, virtues, diseases, and ages.

2. Those that want the *Singular*; 1. most names of feasts, as *Bacchanalia*: 2. others of Cities; as *Bate*, *Parisi*.

Nouns

Nouns in *u* vary not in the singular, and are used in the N. A. V. and Ab. cases: but in the plural, they are regular.

Nouns of the fifth declension have only three cases plural, alike, the Nom. Acc. and Voc. except *acies, dies, facies, res, species.*

*A Catalogue of Nouns wanting the Plural or Singular: or having such cases only in them, as are here set down:*

## 1. Singular.

<i>Ævum-is.</i>	<i>Gloria.</i>	<i>Metus-us.</i>	<i>Profapia-as.</i>	<i>Talio.</i>
<i>Ær.</i>	<i>Gluten.</i>	<i>Muscus.</i>	<i>Pubes.</i>	<i>Tellus.</i>
<i>Bilis-es.</i>	<i>Hilum.</i>	<i>Mustum-a.</i>	<i>Pus.</i>	<i>Thus-ra.</i>
<i>Callum.</i>	<i>Horreum-a.</i>	<i>Nililum.</i>	<i>Quies.</i>	<i>Tussis.</i>
<i>Electrum-a.</i>	<i>Humus.</i>	<i>Nitrum.</i>	<i>Rus-ra.</i>	<i>Valetudo.</i>
<i>Cœnum.</i>	<i>Indoles.</i>	<i>Paupertas.</i>	<i>Salum.</i>	<i>Ver.</i>
<i>Fama-as.</i>	<i>Jubar.</i>	<i>Pax.</i>	<i>Salus.</i>	<i>Vigor.</i>
<i>Fames.</i>	<i>Justitium.</i>	<i>Pelagus.</i>	<i>Saoies.</i>	<i>Vinum-a.</i>
<i>Far-rra.</i>	<i>Lac.</i>	<i>Penum.</i>	<i>Senium.</i>	<i>Virus.</i>
<i>Fel.</i>	<i>Lethum.</i>	<i>Pituita.</i>	<i>Sifer.</i>	<i>Viscum.</i>
<i>Fimus.</i>	<i>Limus.</i>	<i>Pix-ces.</i>	<i>Sitis.</i>	<i>Vitrum.</i>
<i>Forum-a.</i>	<i>Lues.</i>	<i>Plebs.</i>	<i>Soboles-es.</i>	<i>Vulgus.</i>
<i>Fuga-as.</i>	<i>Lutum-a.</i>	<i>Pontus.</i>	<i>Solum-a.</i>	
<i>Gelu.</i>	<i>Mel-lla.</i>	<i>Proles.</i>	<i>Tabes.</i>	

## Plurals.

<i>Acta.</i>	<i>Compita.</i>	<i>Genæ.</i>	<i>Mapalia.</i>	<i>Quisquilæ.</i>
<i>Adversaria.</i>	<i>Crepundia.</i>	<i>Idus.</i>	<i>Manæ.</i>	<i>Reliquiæ.</i>
<i>Ambages-e.</i>	<i>Cunabula.</i>	<i>Ilia.</i>	<i>Mœnia.</i>	<i>Rostra.</i>
<i>Antes.</i>	<i>Cunæ.</i>	<i>Induciæ.</i>	<i>Munia.</i>	<i>Scopæ.</i>
<i>Antia.</i>	<i>Diræ.</i>	<i>Insidiæ.</i>	<i>Nonæ.</i>	<i>Scrutæ.</i>
<i>Apinæ.</i>	<i>Divitiæ.</i>	<i>Inferiæ.</i>	<i>Nugæ.</i>	<i>Tenebræ.</i>
<i>Arma.</i>	<i>Excubiæ.</i>	<i>Jugera-ris-re.</i>	<i>Nuptriæ.</i>	<i>Tesqua.</i>
<i>Artus.</i>	<i>Exequiæ.</i>	<i>Lactes.</i>	<i>Oblivia.</i>	<i>Thermæ.</i>
<i>Blandi iæ.</i>	<i>Extæ.</i>	<i>Lemures.</i>	<i>Penates.</i>	<i>Tricæ.</i>
<i>Bellaria.</i>	<i>Exuviæ.</i>	<i>Liberi.</i>	<i>Phaleræ.</i>	<i>Valvæ. (-re.)</i>
<i>Calendæ.</i>	<i>Facieiæ.</i>	<i>Lustra.</i>	<i>Plagæ.</i>	<i>Verbera-ris.</i>
<i>Cancelli.</i>	<i>Fasti.</i>	<i>Manes.</i>	<i>Plures-us-ris.</i>	<i>Vergiliæ.</i>
<i>Castra.</i>	<i>Fauces-e.</i>	<i>Manubiæ.</i>	<i>Pæcordia.</i>	<i>Vindiciæ.</i>
<i>Clitellæ.</i>	<i>Feniæ.</i>	<i>Magalia.</i>	<i>Primitiæ.</i>	<i>Viscera-e.</i>

## 2. Nouns deficient in Cases.

1. *Aptots*, or *Indeclinables*: having the same end in all cases; as *gummi*, *nequam*, *pondo*. Also these Plurals, *quatuor*, *quinque*, and so to *centum*: *tot*, *quot*, &c.

2. *Monoptots*, having only one case; *expes*, *naucci*, *incitas*, *inficias*, *ingratis*, *sponse*, *jussu*, *injussu*, *natu*, *permisssu*, &c.

3. *Diptots*, having only two cases; as *Fors*, *forte*: *impetis*, *-te*: *tabi*, *tabo*: *repetundarum* *dis*: *suppetiae*, *-as*.

4. *Triptots*: having three cases; 1. of one ending, in the Nom. Ac. and Voc. as *cete*, *fas*, *nefas*, *instar*, *nil*, *nihil*, *necesse*, *-um*, *volupe*: *grates*. 2. of two endings; as N. and Ac. *tantundem*. G. *tantidem*.

5. *Tetraplots*: Nouns having only four cases: N. *Nemo*. D. *nemini*. Ac. *neminem*. Ab. *nemine*. N. *Vesper*. D. *vi*. Ac. *-rum*. Ab. *-re*.

*Indefinites*, *Interrogatives* and *Distributives* want the Voc. in both numbers. *Dapis*, *ditionis*, *fragis*, *naris*, *opis*, *precis*, *proceris*, *sordis*, *vicis* want the Nominat. and Voc. sing. *Vis*, the Dat. sing.

## III. VARIANT: Nouns which do vary.

1, *Gender*: having one gender in the singular and another in the plural: as *cælum* plur. *cæli*: *delicium* *-æ*: *apu'um* *-æ*: *nundinum* *-æ*: *balneum* *-æ*; the Poets have *balnea*. *Carbasus*, *jocus*, *locus*, *sibilus*; also *capistrum*, *filum*, *frænum*, *rastrum*, Pl. *-i* & *-a*.

2. *Flection*: as *vis*, *vasis*. Plu. *vasa*, *v forum*\*, \* à *va-sum*. *vasis*. *Iter*, *itineris* &c. Plaut.

3. *Gender and Flection*: as *Supellex*, *supellectilis*. Pl. *supellectilia*.

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B

Nouns

## Nouns differing in the end of their Cases from the common type.

1. In the First Declension. *Anima, dea, equa, filia, liberta, mula, nata*, with such others, make the D. and Abl. plural in *is* or *abus*.

2. In the Second Declension. Proper names in *ius*, make the Voc. in *i*; as *Tullius, ô Tullî*; so *filius, ô fili*. *Deus* makes the Voc. like the Nominative.

3. In the Third Declension. Names of Rivers, ending in *is*, make the Acc. in *im*, and the Abl. in *i*; as *Thamesis, -im-i*. Likewise *amussis, raucis, sitis, tussis, vis*. Some others are found, in those terminations *im* and *i*; chiefly among the Poets; as *canalis, clavis, cutis, febris, navis, pelvis, puppis, securis, strigilis, torquis, turris*: and Substantives made of Adjectives, *aqualis, bipennis*, &c.

Neuters in *e, al, ar*, make the Abl. in *i*: except *far, hepar, jubar, nehar*. Nouns called Gentiles, in *as-at*, make the Abl. in *e* or *i*; as *Ravennas-at, ati*: so *affinis, amris, anguis, avis, civis, ignis, vestis, unguis, imber, supellex*. The Poets sometimes put *e* for *i*; as *mare* for *mari*: and *i* for *e*; as *occipiti* for *occipite*, &c.

These Adjectives, *dves, hospes, sospes, pauper*, make the Abl. only in *e*: *memor* only in *i*.

Neuters making the Abl. sing. in *i*, make the plural in *ia*; as *reti, retia*.

Likewise the Abl. sing. in *i* (\*) makes the Gen. plur. in *ium*, as *retium*. Also Nouns ending in (†) *es, is*, not increasing; as *nubes-bium: piscis cium*: or in two (") consonants; as *ars artium, merx mercium*. These also make *ium*; *mas, vas-adis: dis, glis, lis, vis: cos, dos, os ofsis: mus, plus: caro: lar: linter, venter, uter: cor: sal: nex, nix, nox, crux, fauces: manes, penates*, &c.

Except these, making the Gen. plu. in *um*, (\*) *celer, memor, puber, strigili, supplex, uber, vetus*, (†) *vates, canis, juvenis, panis*, (") *adeps, celebs, confor, hyems*: and compounds in *-ceps, -fex, -ops, -pos, -corpor, -gener*; as *princeps principum*. Many others sometimes leave out *i*; as *aplum, prudentium* &c. *Bos* makes G *bovm*, D. *bobus*.

4. In the Fourth Declension, *Arcus, ar us, locus parvus, specus, tribus* make the Dat. and Abl. plur. in *ubus*: *ficus, porcus, quercus, questus, in abus* and *ibus*. To which may be added *genu, veru*, &c.

A V E R B

Is a word, that joyneth the signification of the rest together.

A verb is either *Personal*, varied by three persons: or *Impersonal*, varied by the third person singular only.

There be three kinds of verbs personals.

1. *Active*, known by the sign *doe*: the Latine ends in *o*; as *I do love* amo.

2. *Passive*, known by the sign *am*: the Latine ends in *or*; as *I am loved* amor.

3. *Common*, partly active, partly passive; for it either ends in *o*, and signifieth passively, and is called a *neuter*; as *I am sick* ægroto: or it ends in *or*, and signifieth actively, and is called a *deponent*; as *I follow* sequor; of which last, a few are found in some tenses, to signify passively. The Neuter cannot take *r* to it; nor the Deponent cast *r* away.

The verb *am* sum, is called a *verb substantive*; and hath a peculiar form, with it's compounds; as *I may* possum.

The English expresse oft times the Neuter by a Passive; as *he was come*, i. e. *he came*; and use their Active as a Passive; as *I burn* uro, uror.

M O O D S.

A Verb hath 4. *Moods*, which expresse the *manner*: Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Infinitive.

1. The *Imperative* declares the thing. 2. The *Potential* shews it possible: and when a *sign of wishing* goes before it, it is called an *Optative*, after the parti-



cles *if, when, that*, and the like, it is called a *Subjunctive*. 4. The *Infinitive* notes no certain number or person.

The *English Imperative* puts the person after it self; or else after it's signes *do, let*. The *Infinitive* commonly hath the sign *to* before it.

There are also peculiar to the Latine, 3. *Gerunds* ending in *di, do, dum*: and 2. *Supines*, one active in *um*, the other passive in *u*: all these are used for the *Infinitive*.

### TENSES.

A Verb hath 5. *Tenses*, which expresse the time: *Present, Imperfect, Praterperf. Praterpluperf. Et, Future*.

The first notes the time present; the three next, the time someway past; the last, *to come*.

*A Rule to know the Tenses in English.*

The *Praters* are made by *d* in the end: sometimes by *t, n*; or by change of vowels. All the *Tenses* borrow signs of the Verbs, *doe, have, may, shall, will*.

The *Present* useth the sign, *do*: the *imperfect*, the sign, *did*: the *Praterperfect*, *have*: the *Praterpluperfect*, *had*: the *Future*, *shall* or *will*.

\* Often exprest by two first *Praters*, *might, could, would, should*: The *P. pluperfect* keeps the sign *had* †; the *Future*, *shall* or *will have*.

† including a possibility. All make the sign of the verb in the 3d. person sing. to end in *st*: the *Present* makes the 3d. person sing. end in *th*, or *s*, but the *Perfect* make it's sign *so*.

The *passive Tenses* borrow their signs from the verb, *am*:

### A Conjugation

Is the ordering of a Verb with it's *terfes, moods, numbers, and persons*.

There are 4. *Conjugations* of Latine Verbs.

[The *English Conjugations* seem to be two: the first changeth not the Primitive vowel in the *Praters*, as *I love, I loved*: the second doth; as *I teach, I taught*.]

The first makes the verb's second person in *as*: the second, in *es*: the third, in *is* short: the fourth, in *is* long.

Con-

# Conjugation of a Verb Active.

\* 1. o, as, avi. 2. eo, es, ui. 3. o, is, i. 4. io, is, iui.

\* 1. Amo.  
2. doceo.  
3. lego.  
4. audio.

## Indicative Mood.

I do, thou doest, he doth.				We do, ye do, they do.			
1.	o,	as,	at.		amus,	atis,	ant.
Pref.	2.	eo,	es,		emus,	etis,	ent.
Sing.	3.	o*,	is,	Plur.	imus,	itis,	unt.
	4.	io,	is,		imus,	itis,	iunt.
Imperfect.	I did.			1. abam.	2. ebam.	3. ebam.	* 4. iebam.
Perfect.	I have.			1. avi	2. iui.	3. i.	4. iui.
Plusq <sup>m</sup> Perf.	I had.			1. averam.	2. iueram.	3. eram.	4. iueram.
Future.	I shall or will.			1. abo.	2. ebo.	3. am.*	4. iam.

\* But io  
is, it. plu.  
imus, itis,  
iunt.

\* But io,  
makes ie-  
bam, iam.

## Imperative Mood.

Do thou,		let him,	do ye,	let them.
	a ato:	ato:	ate, atote:	ant:
Pref.	e, eto:	eto:	ete, etote:	ento.
Sing.	e, ito:	ito:	ite, itote:	unto,*
	i, ito:	ito:	ite, itote:	iunto.

\* io  
makes  
iunto.

## Potential Mood.

Present.	I may.	1. em.	2. eam.	3. am.	* 4. iam.	* But io
Imperf.	I might.	1. arem.	2. eram.	3. eram.	4. irem.	makes
Perfect.	I might have.	1. averim.	2. iuerim.	3. erim.	4. iuerim.	iam.
Plusq <sup>m</sup> Perf.	I had.	1. avissem.	2. iuissem.	3. issem.	4. iuissem.	
Future.	I shall have.	1. avero.	2. ihero.	3. ero.	4. ihero.	

Observe these final letters *m, i, o*, in the end of all tenses, save the Present; and by them from the persons, according to this type:

*m: s: t. mus: tis: nt.*  
*i: isti: it. imus: istis: erunt vel ere.*  
*o: is: it. imus: itis: unt; int in the Potent.*

The Persons of the Present Potential, may be used for the Imperative throughout; *amet* let him love, &c.

## An Introduction to

## Infinitive Mood.

Present. to 1. *are* 2. *ere*. 3. *ere*. 4. *ire*.  
 Perfect. to have. 1. *avisse*. 2. *wisse*. 3. *isse*. 4. *ivisse*.

## Gerunds.

\* *Fut* is  
 makes  
*iendi*, &c.

1. *andi*, *ando*, *andum*. 2. & 3. *endi*, \* *endo*, *endum*.  
 4. *iendi*, *iendo*, *iendum*.

## Supines.

1. *atum* 2. & 3. *tum*. 4. *itum*.

## The Verb Sum.

## Indicative Mood.

Pres. *I am*, *thou art*, *he is*. Pl. *We are*, *ye are*, *they are*.  
 Sing. Sum. *es*, *est*. Pl. *Sumus*, *estis*, *sunt*,  
*I was*, *I have bin*, *I had bin*, *I shall be*.  
 Imp. Erant. Perf. *Fui*. P. pl. perf. *Fueram*. Fut. *Ero*.

## Imperative Mood.

Sing. *Be thou*, *Let him be*. Pl. *Be ye*, *let them be*.  
*Es*, *esto*; *Esto*. Pl. *Estes*, *estote*; *sunto*.  
*I may be*, *I might be*, *I might have bin*,  
 Pres. Sim. Imperf. *Essem*. Perf. *Fuerim*.  
*I had bin*, *I shall have bin*.  
 P. pl. perf. *Fuissem*. Fut. *Fuero*.

The final letters *m*, *i*, *o* form the Persons of these tenses by the foregoing type.

## Infinitive Mood.

*To be*, *To have bin*, *shall or will be*.  
 Present. *Esse*. Perfect. *Fuisse*. Fut. *Fore*.

# Conjugation of a Verb Passive.

## Indicative Mood.

Present. I am	1. or.	2. eor.	3. or.	4. ior.
Imperfect. I was.	1. abar.	2. ebar.	3. ebar. †	4. iebar. †
Fut. I shall or will be.	1. abor.	2. ebor.	3. ar. †	4. iar. †

† ior makes i bar; iar.

## Imperative Mood.

	Be thou.	let him be.	Be ye.	let them be.
	1. are, atar :	ator.	aminor :	antor.
Sing.	2. ere, etor :	etor.	eminor :	entor.
	3. ere, itor :	itor.	iminor :	untor. *
	4. ire, itor ;	itor.	iminor :	iuntor.

\* ior makes iuntor.

## Potential Mood.

Present. I may be.	1. er.	2. ear.	3. ar. †	4. iar.
Imperf. I might be.	1. arer.	2. érer.	3. erer.	4. irer.

† ior makes iar.

The Passive hath no *Perfect*, nor *Plusquam Perfect*, nor in the Potential, a *Future* : but these tenses are supplied by the tenses of *Sum*, and it's *Participle Preter*;

Perf. *Amatus sum* vel *fui* : -- *Sim* vel *fuerim*. -- *tum esse*, &c.

Pl.p.perf. *Amatus eram* vel *fueram* : -- *Essem* vel *fuissem*.

Future. *Amatus ero* vel *fuero*.

Inf.act. *amaturum esse*. pass. *amaturum iri*, or *amandum esse*.

The Persons of the *Pres. Indic.* are thus formed.

1. or. :	aris vel are :	atur.	amur :	amini :	antur.
2. eor :	êris vel êre :	etur.	emur :	emini :	entur.
3. or.* :	eris vel ere :	itur.	imur :	imini :	untur.
4. ior :	iris vel ire :	itur.	imur :	imini :	iuntur.

\* ior al makes vis &c. iuntur.

All other tenses form their persons by this type.

Sing. r :	ris vel re :	tur.	Plur. mur :	mini :	ntur.
bor :	beris, bere :	bitur.	Plur. bimur, bimini, buntur.		

A before *m*, *r*, is varied in the Future, active and passive into *e*.

## Infinitive Mood.

Pres. *to be*. 1. *ari*. 2. *eri*. 3. *i*. 4. *iri*.

## Supines.

1. *atu*. 2 & 3. *tu*. 4. *itu*.

## A PARTICIPLE

Hath case and gender, like a Noun; tense, like a Verb.

There be four Participles; two active, two Passive: either of which are 1. *Present*, 2. *Future*.

The *Present* passive is also *Preter*.

*The Participle Active.*

1. The English *Present* ends in *ing*, the Latin in *ns*:  
\* *io*, *iens*. 1. *ans*. 2. & 3. \* *ens*. 4. *iens*.

2. The English *Future* hath the sign *about to*; the Latine ends in *rus*: 1. *aturus*. 2. & 3. *iturus*. 4. *iturus*.

*The Participle Passive.*

1. The English *Present* ends in *d, t, n*; the Latine in *tus*: 1. *atus*. 2. & 3. *tus*. 4. *itus*.

2. The English *Future* hath the sign, *to be*; the Latine ends in *dus*: 1. *andus*. 2. & 3. † *endus*. 4. *icndus*.  
† *io*, *icndus*.

The *Active Present* is declined like *prudens*: the rest, like *bonus*.

*A Verb Deponent*

Is declined like a *Passive*: but hath also the *Gerunds*, *Supines* and *Participles* of an *Active*.

*Sequor, sequeris vel sequere: siqui: sequendi, sequendo, sequendum: secutum, secutu: secutus: secuturus: sequens: sequendus.*

Where note, the Participle in *tus*, is Englished by the sign *having*; as *secutus* having followed.



*Formation of the tenses.*

The *Present* is the root of all other tenses.

*The Perfect tense*

Is made of the second person of the *Present*, by turning 1. *as* into *avi*: 2. *es* into *ui*: 3. *is* into *i*: 4. *is* into *ivi*.

Many Verbs of the four Conjugations, make the Perfect tenses otherwise.

*In the first Conjugation*, these four ways, 1. in *vi*; as *lavo*, *lavi*: 2. in *ui*; as *domo-mui*; 3. *do* makes *dedi*. 4. *sto* makes *steti*.

*In the second also*, these four wayes, 1. in *di*; as *video di*: whereof some repeat their first consonant with the vowel; as *mordeo*, *momordi*: 2. in *si*; as *geo* after *l*; with some others: 3. in *xi*; as *luceo*, *luxi*: 4. in *vi*, as those that end in *veo*; and others.

*In the third*, these six wayes; 1. in *si*; as *-go* after *r*; and many others: 2. in *xi*; as *-ho*, *-go*, *-eto*; and others: 3. in *psi*; as *bo*, *po*; and others: 4. in *ui*; as *-lo*, *-mo*; and others: 5. in *vi*; as *-sco*, *no*; and others: 6. in *ivi*; as *cupio*. &c.

Here also divers verbs repeat their first letters; as *curro*, *cucurri*: Others change their vowel; as *ago*, *egi*; *fallo*, *fefelli*; *cano*, *cecini*: or loose a consonant; as *vinco*, *vici*; *rumpo*, *rupi*.

Some have two Preters, as *pungo*, *punxi*, *pupugi*.

*In the fourth Conjug.* these three wayes: 1. in *si*; as *sentio*, *senxi*; and others: 2. in *xi*; as *sancio*, *sanxi*, &c. 3. *venio* makes *veni*.

Many

Many of these *Verbs compounded*, change their first vowel: 1. into *e*; as *damno*, *condemno*: 2. into *i*; as *tango*, *contingo*: [Of this kind some keep the vowel of the simple, in the Perfect; as *inficio*, *infeci*.] 3. into *u*; as *calco* *conculco*. 4. some cast away *a*; as *claudio*, *occludo*.

The repeated Consonant of the Preter tense, is omitted in the compound; as *intendo*, *intendi*.

### The Imperfect and Future.

Are formed of the second person of the Present, by turning *s* of the first and second Conjug. into *bam* and *bo*; as *amas abam-abo*: does *-et am.ebo*. But in the third, *is* into *ebam*, *am* \*; as *legis - ebam - am*. In the fourth, *is* into *iebam*, *iam*; as *audis - iebam - iam*.

\* *ie* makes  
*iebam*, *iam*.

### The Imperative

Is made of the second person of the Present Indicative, by casting away *s*; as *amas*, *ama*: but in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e*; as *legis*, *lege*.

### The Potential

Formes the Present and Imperfect from the like tenses of the Indicative, by turning *o* into *am*; *bam* into *rem*; as *lego - am*, *legebam - rem* \*. But in the first Conjug. *o* makes *em*; as *amo - em*: and in the fourth, also *erem*, *iebam*, *irem*; as *audiebam*, *audirem*.

\* *iebam*  
makes  
also *erem*,

The Preterpluperfect of the Indicative, and the three last tenses of the Potential, are made of the Perfect of the Indicative, by turning *i* into *eram*, *erim*, *issim*, *ero*.

### The Infinitive

Present is made of the second person of the Indicative Present, by changing *s* into *re*; as *amas*, *amare*: But here also in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e*; as *legis*, *legere*.

The Perfect is made of the second person of the Indicative Perfect, by changing *ti* into *se*; as *amavisti*, *amavisse*.

### The Supine

Is made of the Preter, by turning *i* into *tum*: and casting away *u*; as *amavi*, *amatum*.

Where note *g*, *q*, *x*, afore *tum*, is made *c*; as *legi*, *lectum*: But *ui* is commonly made *itum*; as *domui*, *domitum*.

Some

Some Verbs make the end of the Supine 1. in *sum*; as the Præters in *di, li, ri, si*; with some others: 2. in *xum*; as *fluxi, fluxum*.

The letters repeated in the beginning of the *Preter*, are here cast away; and *a* that was changed, is restored; as *cecini, cantum*.

Some *Compound Supines* change the Vowel of the Simple; as *notum, cognitum*; chiefly *a* into *e*; as *factum, infectum*.

### The Participle

*Present Active* is formed from the second person of it's tense, by taking *n*; as 1. Conjug. *as, ans*. 2. *es, ens*. 3. *is, ens* \*. 4. *is, iens*. \* 10, 11

The *Future active* in *rus*; and *Preter passive*, are formed from the second Supine by taking *rus*, and *s*; as *amatu, amaturus, amatus*.

The *Future* in *du* is made of the *Present Participle*, by turning *s* into *du*; as *amans, amandus*.

### A Verb Passive

Formes it's Tenses from the active, by turning *o* into *or*; *m* into *r*; as *amo, amor: amem, amer*. The *Infinitive Present* turns the last *e* into *i*; as *amare-ri*; and in the third Conjug. looseth *er* before *i*; as *legere-gi*.

### A Verb Impersonal

Is known by this sign *it*; as *it behooveth oportet*.

And its used in the third pers. sing. throughout all tenses and moods; as *it becometh decet*; *decebat, decuit, &c. it is said dicitur*; *dicebatur, &c.*

Verbs Neuters do form Impersonal Passives; as *statutur, pugnatutur*.

The Impersonal may be applied to all three persons of both numbers.

### Irregular Verbs.

I. REDUNDANT; as 1. Present, *strideo, strido*. 2. Perfect; *mereor, meritus sum & merui*. 3. Future, as *sciam, scibo*. 4. Infinitive; as *fulgere, fulgere, emori, emoriri*.

The Verb *edo* borrows from *sum* these redundant

dant persons; *es, est, estis: es, esto; este, estote: essem: esse.* *Esse* is also used for *edire*. The compound makes two Supines, *comesum* and *comestum*.

*Es* (and *Queo*) of the fourth Conjugat. make the future in *-ibo*: and sometimes *-iam* in the compound: *ambio*, only *ambiam*. The Gerund, and Participle in oblique cases, use *en*, for *ie*; as *periens, pereuntis*: except *ambio*.

II. DEFECTIVES: 1. in the Perfect; as *vado*. 2. in the Supine; as *disco*.

*Cæpi, odi, memini* form only the Perfect, and P. pl. perfect; and, in the Potential mood, the Future. *Odi* hath another Perfect, *ofus, sum*: *Memini* also makes the Imperat. *memento, mementote*.

*Quæso, quæsumus.*

*Aio, ais, ait; aiunt: aiebam, as, at, amicus, atis, ant: aias, aiat, aiatis, aiunt: ai: aiens.*

*Inquam* (*inquo* rarely) *is, it, imus, iunt: inquebat, bant: inques, inquisti: inque, ito.*

*Ausim* and *Faxo, is, it, int.*

*Salve & Ave, eto, etc, etote: ere: also salvo, is, it.*

*Apage, apagite. Cedo. Explicit. Infit. Ovat, ovans.*

Præf. *dor; for.* Imperat. *sci, fi*, are not used.

III. VARIANT OR ANOMAL: those that vary from the regular form, or borrow their tenses.

Such are chiefly *Possum, Fio, Volo, Nolo, Malo, Fero.*

*Possum* is declined like *Sum*.

Indic. Præf. *Possum, potes, potest: possumus, potestis, possunt.*

*Volo, nolo, malo* differ from the form of the third Con-

Conjug. in the Present tenses, and also in the Imperfect Potential, much alike.

Indicat. Present.

*Volo, vis, vult: volumus, vultis, volunt.*  
*Nolo, nonvis nonvult: nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.*  
*Malo, mavis, mavult: malumus, mavultis, malunt.*

Potential.

Present. *velim; nolim; malim.* Imperf. *vellem; nollem; mallem.*

These are varied in the persons, as *sim, essim; pos-  
sim, possem*, by the final *m*.

Infinitive.

Present. *velle; nolle; malle*: like *posse, esse*.

Imperative.

*Noli* is varied like *audi*: all the rest want it.

*Fo* makes Potent. Imperf. *fierem*: Infin. *fieri*.

*Fero* looses the vowel next to *r*, in these; *f. rs, fert, fertis; ferte, fertote; ferrem; ferre*.

Imperat. *fer*; also *dic, duc, fac* loose *e* in the end.

## Memoriall Verses for forming the Verbs.

*Quatuor ad formas verbum sua tempora flectit:*

As *dat Prima: Secunda dat es: is Tertia, Quarta.*

### Formation of the Perfect tense.

#### 1. Conjugation.

As-*avi* format, Lavo sed *lavi*, juvo *juvi*.

*Dat mico -ui, frico -ui, crepo -ui, seco ui, domo -uique,*

*Sic sono -ui, toro ui, veto -ui: do dedi; sto steti vult.*

#### 2. Conjugation.

*Es sibi* format *ui*. Post *l, geo* vertitur in *si*;

*Ardeo, rideo, suadeo, & urgeo sic faciunt si:*

*Haereo item hafi, mulceo mulsi, torqueo torfi,*

*A mareo mansi, jubeo jussi: Augeo & auxi,*

*Frigeo sic frixi, sic luceo, lugeo luxi.*



*Fit veō vi : cieo sic civi ; sic pleo plevi ,  
Sic neo vult nevi, vieo formare vievi.*

*Prandeo, item sedeo, video formant deo per di :  
Pendeo habere pependi, mordeo vultque momordi ;  
Spondeo habere sponpondi, tondeo vultque totondi.*

## 3. Conjugat.

*Is facit i. Sed ho, go, &to syllaba vertitur in xi ;  
Adde quibus coquo, dico, duco, struo, fluo, vivo :  
Deme lego legi : post & x, go sibi vult si.  
Hæc quoque rado, ludo, ludo, divido, trudo,  
Claudo, plaudo, rodo, ex do semper faciunt si :  
Mitto misi ; uro, gero, cedo, premo geminant s.*

*Bo vel po fit psi ; bibo, lambo, scabo variant nil ;  
Como, promo, demo, sumo, temno itidem psi.*

*O dat ui, post l, m ; psallo, fallo, emo tantum i.  
Vertitur his etiam o per ui, pinso, strepo, sterto,  
Texo, sic rapio rapui, meto messui habebit.*

*Sco vel no fit vi ; simul hæc arcesso, laceßo,  
Et cupio, peto, quarta ritu, flexa per ivi.*

*Vinco, scindo, findo, fundo, linquo suum n ;  
Rumpo m perdit. Quinque hæc a per e sibi formant  
Frango fregi, ago & egi ; Sic capio, facioque.  
Et jacio : pono posui, gigno genui dat.*

*Quæro quæsi, sperno spreui, zero trivi.  
Sterno stravi ; sisto activum jure stiti vult.*

*Multa hæc verba duas gaudent geminare priores ;  
Vt curro, posco, pedo, pendo, quoque tendo ;  
Dempto s, disco ; n tundo : Septem adhibent e ;  
Nempe hæc cum medio i, cado, cado, sic cano, tango ;  
Cum medio e, fallo, pario : pello pepuli dat.*

*Multa etiam geminant Perfectum ; ut parco peperci,  
Antiquum & parsi ; vello velli quoque vulsi ;  
Dat verro verri & versi ; pluo rite plui, -vi.  
Pungo dat pupugi & punxi ; sero temino sevi,  
Sensu alio serui : -sivi vult -sique capeßo :  
Vult sapio -ivi : & ui : necto, pecto, -exui & exi.*

*lino lini, livi, levi; à pango paciscor  
nepegi; pro jungo, pegi; pro cano, pauxi.*

4. Conjugation.

*Quarto dat is, ivi: venio sed vult dare veni:  
Fulcio fulsi, farcio fars, sartio sars,  
Haurio item hausi, sentio sensi, sepio sepsi:  
Vincio, sancio per xi; & amicio amicus amixi:  
Pro salto salio format salui, salique.*

Formation of the Compound Perfects.

*Compositum flecte ut simplex: Geminatio cunctis  
Sed perit; exceptis à disco, posco, creatis.  
A do nata didi, tibi flexio tertia format;  
Unum abscondo abscondi, à sto compôsta stiti dant.  
Decurro, excurro, præcurro, flecte -cucurri,  
Et -curri: -punxi a pungo; -pupugique repungo.  
A plico compositum cum nomine, sub, re, -plicavi;  
Cetera -iui aut -avi; sic increpo, discrepo. -Olevi  
Ex oleo; hæc obolet, redolet, subolet sed iui dant.*

Compounds whose simples are not used; at least, not in the Perfect.

*A lacio lexi, elicio elicui; à leo levi;  
A specio spexi; à cumbo cubui; à pleo plevi;  
Crevi à cerno; culi à cello: conniveo -nivi;  
Vado vasi; sorbeo sorbui, habet quoque sorpsi.*

Compounds changing the Vowel of their Simples.

*Damno, lacto, sacro, fallo, arceo, farcio, trahto,  
Partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo, parioque,  
Et capto, jacto, gradior; sic cando, fatiscor,  
Vocalem primam Presentis in e sibi mutant.  
Juro, deiero, pejero: sic halo quoque anhele:  
Mando, commendo: patior sic perpetior dat:  
A pasto, compesco, dispesco, -escui habebunt:  
A pario natum, perui; sed con -, re-, peri dant.  
Cado, cado, statuo, rapio, sapio, cano, ludo,  
Quaro, egeo, teneo, taceo, luteo, salioque.*

i into e.

z into i.

Sic

*Sic nata ex habeo, nisi posthabeo; fateorque,  
Vocalem primam praesentis in i sibi mutant.*

\* So am- *A placeo sic \* displiceo: à maneo, bene formant:  
bio, from In -pra -pro simul e - mineo - minui: à cano nata  
eo. Prateritum per ui, ceu concino concinui, dant.*

*Adjice & hac ago, emo, sedeo, capio, premo, pango,  
Et jacio, lacio, specio, frangoque, regoque,  
Et, cum praeposito, facio: Quae singula primam  
Vocalem thematis, non perfecti, per i mutant.  
Sic lego, si non praecedat per, pra, re, sub, & trans.  
[Hac tria, lexi, intelligo, diligo, negligo, formant.]*

*Excipe circumago, perago, satago: simul ista,  
Degi à dego, coegi à cogo: Super sedeoque:  
Et coemo: Depango, circumpango, repango,  
Oppango: Pergo, surgo abjiciunt thematis re.*

*A calco, salto composta, per u variant a.  
3 into u: Perdunt a nata ex causo, quatio, lavo claudio.*

### Formation of the Supine.

*I fit tum, dempto u: redit a: geminatio nulla est.  
Vertit g, q, x prope tum, melior sonus in c.  
Quod dat ui, dat itum verbum quodcunque Secunda;  
Exceptis doceo, teneo: Sic facta Supina  
Ex domui, sonui, tonui, crepui, vetuique,  
Et fremui, gemui, molui, strepui, elicuique;  
Et qua pedo, bibo, fugio, & nata à plicui, dant.*

*Verba in uo formant utum: luo, vel ruo - itum vult:  
Sic quoque solvo solutum, sic & volvo volutum:  
Vult cavi cautum, favi sibi gigner e fautum.*

*Di fit sum: Geminant sed s tibi quatuor ista;  
Nempe fidi, fodi, pariter sedique, scidique:  
Vnum rite dedi formare datum solet, ex do.*

*Li, ri, sum: Ceculi tamen. & pepuli facit i, -sum;  
Deme tuli latum, peperit sic excipe partum.*

*Si fit sum: nisi sed missum, s geminato:  
Post p, si format tum: Fulsi à fulcio sultum,*

*Vsi ustum, gessi gestum, torſi quoque tortum;*

*Sic farſi, ſarſi, indulſi: Simul hauſi habet hauſtum.*

*Cellui habet celſum: A meto, cenſeo, flecto - ſui - ſum:*

*Figo, flecto, necto, pecto, plecto, fluo, - xum.*

*Fingo, mingo, pingo, ringo, ſtringo, adimant n.*

*Rariuſ hæ formæ, vœnivi à vœnco vœnum;*

*Miſui item miſtum; ſic mulſi à mulgeo mulctum:*

*Pavi etiam paſtum; verti verſum; colo cultum.*

*Dant ſola hæc, ſint plura licet, perfectæ ſupinum.*

*Livi, pegi, paſi, punxi, verſi, vulſi.*

*A ſto ſteti, vel ſiſto ſtiti, commune ſtatum fit.*

*Dat tundi tuſum & tuſum: dat alo altum alitumque:*

*Sic tendo tenſum & tentum: pandi quoque paſſum*

*Et panſum: lavo vult lotum, lautum, atque lavatum.*

#### Formation of the Compound Supines.

*Pauca à Simplicibus variant Compōſta Supinis;*

*A tundo tantum tuſum: A ruo nata, rucum dant.*

*Hæc actum, factum, captum, raptum, a per e mutant,*

*Et ſpar/um, cantum, carptum, fartum, quoque partum.*

*Veræ ſtatum, ſatum in i: didi & ex do rite dictum vult:*

*Ex notum duo tantum, cognitum & agnitum, habentur.*

*Ex ſaltum ſul/um: Ex adolevi fit quoque adultum.*

#### Formation of the Participle.

*Verba in or admittunt ex poſteriore Supino.*

*Par-cipium, u verſo per uſ: Hiſ ſed propria forma eſt;*

*Dat patior paſſus; fateor faſſus: quibus orta*

*E capiunt; Gradior ſic greſſus, vultque fatiſcor*

*Feſſus: metior & menſus facit, uſor & uſus:*

*Pro texo orditus, proque incipio ordior orſus:*

*A reor & ratus: à fruor & fructus, fruituſque:*

*Dat labor lapſus, dat miſereorque miſertus:*

*Nitor niſus, nixus: nanciſcor dare nactus,*

*Vultque paciſcor pactus, vult adipiſcor adeptus:*

*Obliviſcor & oblitus; ulciſcor & ultus:*

*a loquor adde locutus; & à ſequor adde ſecutus:*

*Iunge queror questus; proficiscor junge profectus.*

*A tuor tuitus; solet obtueor dare-tutus.*

*A comminiscor commentus, ab experiórque*

*Expertus: fit ab expergiscor & experrectus:*

*Mortuus á morior. Reliquis formatio certa est.*

## Heteroclite Verbs.

### I. REDUNDANT: in the Perfect.

*Præteritum activa & passiva vocis habent hæc:*

*Nubo, juro, simul titubo, sic prandeo, cæno,*

*Et placeo sueco, mereor: pote quoque potus:*

*Sic careo (nisi mavis nomen dicere) cassus:*

*Adde libet, licet, atque piget, pudet: adjice tadet*

*Taduit, & pertasum est; quæ vox dignior usu.*

### II. DEFECTIVE: 1. Wanting the perfect.

*Præteritum fugiunt, aveo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco,*

*Mæio, cerno, renideo, mereo, polleo, vergo,*

*\* Neuter Vado, furo, ferio, tollo \* sisto, liquet. In-sco*

*Inceptiva; quibus non perfectum, thema supplet.*

*Et Meditativum; nisi parturio, esurióque.*

*Sic ringor, vescor, medicor, liquer, reminiscor:*

*Et passiva, quibus caruere Activa supinis,*

### 2. Wanting the Supines.

*Perfecto quæ manca supra, sunt manca Supino:*

*Iunge hæc lambo, mico, rudo, scabo, prodigo, parco,*

*Posco, compesco, dispesco, disco, refello,*

*D go, angō, sugo, lingo, ningo, satagóque,*

*Profilio, abfilio, metuo, tremo, gestio, sterto,*

*Incesso, sap o, fido, ingruo, congruo, clango,*

*Psallo, volo, nolo, malo, calvo, cluo, strido,*

*Respuo. Sic & Composita ex nuo; vel cado, præter*

*Occido, cum recido, incido, formant quæ tria-casum.*

*Algeo, serveo, luceo, strideo, sic timeo, con-*

*niveo, slaveo, liveo, sic paveo, arceo (cujus*

*Composita-eritum habent,) simul urgeo, urgeo, sango,*



*Et quæcunque in -ui formantur Neutra Secunda;*  
*Exceptis oleo, doleo, placeo, taceoque,*  
*Pareo, item careo, noceo, pateo, lateoque,*  
*Et valeo, caleo: gaudent hæc namque Supinis.*

III. VARIANT OF ANOMAL: varying the Perfect.  
*Passivum Neutra hæc adsciscunt: audeo ut ausus,*  
*Gaudeo gavisus sum, sic soleo solitus sum;*  
*Fido sum fisis, fio sum denique factus.*

*Adde fero, quod ab antiquo tulo rite tuli dat.*

Irregular Futures in *rus*.

*Ex\* orior, morior, pario, fuo; fac-or-o,-turus:*

*Ex his arguo, & eruo, nosco & nascor, iturus.*

*\*Infinit.  
 oriri.*

## AN ADVERB

Is a Word joyned to a Verb or Noun to declare their signification.

Adverbs  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1. \text{Of Quality; as well bene, ill malè, in penes, \&c.} \\ 2. \text{Of Quantity; as little parum, enough satis, \&c.} \end{array} \right.$

To these two Heads, all may be reduced:

To *Quality*; Adverbs of

1. *Likenesse*; *As* ut, sicut, quemadmodum: *so* sic: *as if* quasi, ac si: *how* quàm, quomodo.

2. *Comparison*; *As well-as* tam, quàm; tum, tum; cùm, tum.

3. *Cause*; *For* propter: *wherefore* quorsum, quamobrem.

To *Quantity*; Adverbs of

1. *Time*; *Now* nunc: *then* tunc, tum: *when* cùm: *until* quoad, usque, dum, donec: *as long as* quamdiu, &c.

2. *Place*; *Above* supra: *about* circa, circiter: *afar off* procul: *against* adversus, adversum: *at* apud: *before* coram: *behind* pone: *beneath* infra:

*beyond* ultra : *next to*, according to *secundum* : *nigh to* juxta, *prope*, *secus* : *on this side* cis *citra* : *openly* palam : *privily* clam : *towards* ergo, *versus* : *under* subter : *up to* tenus : *whence* unde : *where* ubi ; *whither* quo : *within* intra, *intus* : *without* extra. Hereunto belong Adverbs of Separation; *Without* sine, absque.

3. *Speech*; under which are contained

- 1. *Wishing*; *would that* utinam, &c.
- 2. *Forbidding*; *not, least that* nè.
- 3. *Asking*; *why* cur, quare, &c.
- 4. *Shewing*; *behold* en ecce, &c.

Many Adverbs are made of Nouns :

*English* Adverbs end in *ly* : The *Latine* end in *e, ter, o, um* ; as *truly* verè, *wisely* sapienter, *rarely* rarò, *only* solùm.

A Noun repeated with *by, for, from, &c.* may best be Latin'd by an Adverb in *im* : as *man by man* viritim : *by little and little* paulatim, *sensim* : *by and by* statim : *word for word* verbatim : *from door to door* ostiatim : &c.

## A CONJUNCTION

Is a Part of Speech, that joyns two words or two clauses.

Conjunctions are { 1. *Copulatives* : *And* Et, *que*, *ac* : *nor*, *neither* nec, *neque*, &c.  
 2. *Disjunctives* : *Or*, *either* aut, *vel*, &c.

To these may be referred all others:

To Copulatives. { 1. *Causals* : *That* ut, *quòd* : *for* nam, &c.  
 2. *Conditionals* : *If* si, &c.  
 3. *Illatives* : *Therefore* ergo, *igitur*, &c.  
 4. *Adversatives* : *Although* quamvis, *etsi*, &c.

To Disjunctives ; *Discretives* : *But* sed, *autem*, *nisi*, *præterquam*, *tamen*, &c. Some

Some Particles begin ; as *Et, vel, nam, sed*. Others follow ; as *que, ve, enim, autem, verò, quidem*.

# A PRÆPOSITION

Is a word set before other parts of Speech, either in *Apposition* or *Composition*; as by the way ob *viam* : by th' way ob *viam*.

1. These \* Monosyllables: *After* post : *before* \* Most præ : *beyond* trans : *by* per : *concerning* de : *for* ob, pro : *English, all in La-*  
*from* à, ab, abs : *of* è, ex : *in, into* in : *to* ad : *under* sine.  
sub : *with* cum. *A, e,* are never used before a vowel.

2. These Dissyllables: *About* circum : *against* contra : *before* ante : *besides* præter : *between* inter :  
*on or upon* super. †

Some Præpositions only compound a word.

Many in *English* ; as *un, fore, mis, be, &c.*

In *Latine* these, *am, con* ( for *cum*, ) *dis, se, re, ve* : ( *amb, an* ) *about* ; not  
*as amputo* : *Con together* ; *as confero* : *Dis, te apart* ; *as distraho, se-found*  
*paro* : *Re again, against, or the opposite sense* ; *as refero, resisto, retego* : in com-  
*Ve without* ; *as vecors*.

Some in *Composition*, *change, or loose, or take*  
a letter, for *Euphonic* or better sound.

*Abs* before *f*, is made *au* ; as *aufero*.

In	}	before <i>b, p</i> , change <i>n</i> into <i>m</i> ; as <i>imbibo, compono</i> .						
Con								
Ad	}	before	} <i>c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t</i>	change their last letter in- to the con- sonant of the word follow- ing ; as	} <i>Accurro.</i> <i>Opprimo.</i> <i>Suggero.</i> <i>Illudo.</i> <i>Corrigo.</i> <i>Pellucio.</i> <i>Intelligo.</i> <i>Effero.</i>			
Ob						} <i>c, f, g, m, p.</i>		
Sub							} <i>c, f, g, m, p.</i>	
In								} <i>l, m, r.</i>
Con								
Per	}	} <i>l, sometimes.</i>						
Inter								
Ex	}	before <i>f</i> .						
Ad								

*Ad* }  
*Ob* } Sometimes, before a consonant } loose a let-  
*Trans* } } ter ; as  
*Dis* }  
*Con* always before a vowel

*Aperio.*  
*Omitto.*  
*Trajiçio.*  
*Divello.*  
*Cdemo.*

† Others here omitted, because  
are placed amongst the *Ad-* verbs.

Some before a vowel, take d, r; as *dirimo, prodigo, redeo*.

The English Verb hath often the Particle compounding, after it; as *to go forth exeo, to come together convenio, to speak with colloquor, &c.*

### AN INTERJECTION

Is a Word of *Passion*: O ô, oh, proh: O, alas heu, hei: wo vā, &c.

The same English word may diversly be *Latin'd*, for it's divers significations.

ABOUT: concerning, de: afore a noun of time or number, ad, circiter, circa: Otherwise, circa, circum.

AFORE, BEFORE; with a Noun, or alone, ante: afore that, before that, afore, before, with a verb, antequam.

AFTER: with a Noun, post: after that, after, with a verb, postquam: afterwards postea: with manner, fashion, &c. ad. h

ALL: whole totus: Otherwise, omnis: all one after the verb [is,] idem.)

ALONG: before a Substantive, per: Along with unā cum.

As: ut As repeated, or so-as (used in Comparison) tam-quā; cū-tum; æquē, perinde-ac; adeo -ut: as much-as, as great as, tantus-quantus: as many-as, so many as, tot-quot: as like-as, such as, talis-qualis: as for, as to, as concerning, as much as belongs to, quantum ad, quod ad, quoad.

AT: near ad: in in.

BECOME; bessem deceo: be made fio.

BOTH: the numeral duo ambo: the copulative (relating to and) cum-tum; et-et, &c.)

BUT: sed: only tantum: unlesse nisi, præterquam: after cannot, non) after nothing else, quā.

BY: *neer* juxta: *from* à, ex, è: Otherwise *per*.

EITHER, NEITHER: relating to *two*, uterque, neuter: *Or, nor* vel, nec.

EVEN: *also* etiam: *equal* par: *evening* vesp̄er.

FOR: *because* (in the beginning of a sentence) nam: *because of*, or *in reference to* ob, propter: *instead of* pro; and (with an Accus.) *in*: afore a noun of time ad, in.

HOW: before a *Verb*, quomodo: before an *Adjective*, or *Adverb of quality or quantity*, quàm: *how* put for *that*, ut.

LET: *permit* sino: *hinder* impedio: before *know*, facio: a Noun, *mora*.

LIKE: similis: *like-like* ita-ut, talis-qualis: *to like* probo.

MORE: before a *Substantive*, or *Adjective of number*, plus: Otherwise *magis*.

MOST: afore an *Adjective*, *maximè*: afore a *Substantive*, *plerique, plurimi*.

OUGHT: the *Verb*, *debeo*: after a verb, *quid*, *aliquid*: *for ought*, afore a verb, quantum, in quantum.

NEVER SO: afore the *Positive*, valdè, optimè:

NEVER A: *nullus*.

NEVER THE: afore the *Comparative*, nihilo.

NO: afore a *Substantive*, nullus: Otherwise, non: *or no*, the *Dubitative*, necne, annon.

ON or UPON: *concerning* de: *de* after *beget, depend* de, ex: *in* in, with an Accus. Likewise after such verbs as *bestow, transfer*, &c. or afore the Noun, *side, contrary, part*, it is Latin'd by *in*.

OVER: *above* supra: *beyond* ultra: *through* per, trans.

SINCE: afore a *Substantive*, à, ex, è: after a noun of time, abhinc.



SUCH, So (for SUCH) talis: afore an *Adjective*, tam.

THAT: for *this, the*, ille: for *which* qui.

That, i.e. *to wit, because that*, quòd. And constantly after such Verbs, as *see, heare, think, know, believe, wonder, hope, promise, rejoyce, shew, say*, or their contraries. But *that, unless that, except that*, nisi quòd. *Because that*, propterea quòd.

That, i.e. *to that end, so that*, ut: alwaies afore the *Potential sign* of a verb; and after these verbs, *Pray, command, counsel, permit, desire, endeavour, take care*, and the like.

That, i.e. *least that ne; that-not* ut; both used after a Verb of fear. *That-not*, after *beware*, or a Verb of *prohibiting*, &c. nè.)

THE: being repeated in such speeches, *the more-the more*; the first is to be made by *quo, quanto*, the latter by *tanto, eò, hoc*.

THEN: *tunc*: after a *Comparative*, quàm.)

TIL: afore a *Verb*, dum, donec: afore a *Noun*, ad, usque ad.

VERY: afore a *Substantive*, ipse: Otherwise, *valde*.

UNDER: ABOVE; OVER: afore a *Noun* of *number*, minùs, plùs: otherwise, *subter, supra*.

WHICH; WHO: the *Interrogative* or *whether* quis: Otherwise, *qui*.

WITHIN: afore a *Noun* of *Place, time, or measure*, intra; or in with an *Ablat*. Otherwise, *intus*.

WITHOUT: *abroad*, foras: Otherwise, *sine*.

WORTH: the *Verb* valeo: the *Noun*, dignitas: *Worth the pains*, operæ pretium: Otherwise a *sign*.

YET: *neverthelesse*, tamen: yet for *as yet, hitherto*, adhuc.

SENTENCES; or *Constructions of Words*: call'd  
S Y N T A X.



Or making of *Latine*, two things are to be observed.

I. The *Agreement of Words*.

II. The *Government of Words*.

*Agreement* is, when the words do suit together, in some accidental respect; as *Case, number, &c.*

*Government* is, when one word makes another following, to be put in some *Case* or *Mood*.

*There be three Agreements.*

1. Between the *Substantive*, and the *Verb*.

2. Between the *Substantive*, and the *Adjective* \*: \* A *Participium* is to be taken for an *Adjective*.

3. Between the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*.

A *Verb* agreeth with the *Nomin. case* of the *Substantive*, in *number* and *person*.

The *Adjective* agreeth with it's *Substantive* in *case, gender* and *number*; even when a *Verb* comes between.

The *Relative Adjective* agreeth with it's *Antecedent Substantive*, in *gender, number* and *person*.

The *Case of the Relative* depends upon the word immediately joyned to it *in sense*.

The *Relative* in respect of the words following, stands as a *Substantive*. Other words, as *quis, quantus, qualis*, are used like the *Relative*.

*Observe in the Agreements.*

1. The word *thing*, being left out, puts the *Adjective* in the *Neuter gender*.

2. Any *Neuter; Adjective, Infinitive Mood, Indclinable*

clinable word, or a Clause may be in the place of a Substantive.

3. Many Substantives singular, with a *Copulative* coming between them, will have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, plural.

If the Substantive be of different genders or persons, the Plural agreeth with the Masc. Gender, and first person afore any other; and with the 2d. person, rather than the 3<sup>d</sup>. the feminine then neuter. But in things *without sense*, the Plural is to be put in the Neuter gender.

When the Substantives are of diverse numbers, the Verb or Adjective best agrees with the last and nearest.

The words *Of mine, of thine, of ours, of yours, &c.* coming after their Substantive, are to be Latined by *meus, tuus, &c.* and made to agree with it; as *A book of mine*, *liber meus*. *My, thy, our, your, &c.* in such a Speech, as this, *my picture*, i. e. *of my person*, are not Adject. but Substantive Pronouns; and are to be referred to *Government*.

*There may be added two other Agreements.*

1. When two Substantives come together, belonging both to one thing, they shall be put both in one case; though a Verb come between.

2. The *Interrogative* and *Redditive* must be put in the same case and tense.

Make the Question by *who*, or *what*, upon one word of the Agreement, and that will find out the other: *Who*, commonly finds out the Substantive, *what*, the verb, or adjective.

The Relative needs not *who* nor *what*; but it self is to be made an Interrogative.

### Government

Is to be known by *Signes*, or *Words*.

#### I. By *Signes*.

\* Pag. 4. These signes \* *Of, to, for, with, by, &c.* note the Noun following to be put in a certain Case, thus;

1. *A Genitive*. The sign *Of*, after a Noun; or after the Verb *admonish*, notes a Genitive: after the Verbs,

Verbs *accuse, condemn, acquit*, or the Verb *am*, a Genitive, or an Ablative.

2. *A Dative*. The sign *To*, afore a Noun, notes a Dative case. Except *To*, after a Verb of *Motion*; or *to exhort, provoke, invite, incline, belong, call*.

The signe *Of*, or *By*, after a participle passive, or an Adjective signifying *passively*, notes a Dative of the *Agent*.

The sign *With*, notes a Dative, after a Verb of *comparing, to meet*. *With* or *At* after *to be angry*.

3. *An Ablative*. The sign *With*, notes an Ablative Case: except *with*, for *together with*.

The signe *By* notes an Ablative of the Manner; *For*, of the Cause.

Find out the *Manner*, or *Cause*, by making the Question.

The Word answering *how* is it done? is the *manner*; for *what*, or, *why* is it done? the *cause*.

The sign *For*, notes an Ablat. of the *Price*, after verbs of *buying, selling, &c.* So *at* after *hold*. But *For, At*, afore these words, *So much tanti, tantidem; how much quanti; lesse, under minoris; more pluris*, standing without Substantives, note a Genitive.

The signes *On, At*, before a Noun of *time, age, game*, note an Ablative: also *On*, after *to lean nitor, to feed velcor*: *At*, in such speeches as these; *at table, at first sight, At first coming, &c.*

*By* before *Name, birth, Countrey*; or a Noun of *measure, or space*, notes an Ablative.

The sign *Of*, notes an Ablat. of the *part*, after an adjective, or verb, signifying *passively*: also after the words *Sick, weary, born, worthy, unworthy*.

*Of*, after Verbs of *filling, easing, emptying, depriving,*

*ving, ridding, spoiling, unburt hening,* notes an Abl.

*Of.* notes an Ablative; sometimes a Genitive, after words signifying *fulnesse*, or *emptinesse*.

*Then*, after a *Comparative* may be concealed in the Ablat. following. If *then* be exprest by *quàm*, the two Nouns compared agree in Case.

### *Signes belonging to Place.*

*In* or *At*, before the name of a City, puts it in the Gen. case. But if the Noun be of the plur. number or third Declens. it is to be put in the Dat. or Ablative.

*To*, before the Name of a City, puts it in the Accusat. *From* or *By*, in the Ablative.

The same signes before *Home*, or *Countrey*, govern the same Cases.

Where note, the sign *to*, is commonly left out before *home*; as *I goe home*.

In all other places the signes are to be exprest by Prepositions.

Nevertheless observe, Many *English* verbs have these particles after them *redundant*; and the Noun following is to be govern'd of the Verb, without them; as *to admit of one*, *admittere aliquem*: *to hope for health*, *sperare salutem*: *to wish for death*, *optare mortem*: *to care for a thing*, *rem curare*: *to wonder at one*, *mirari aliquem*, &c. Likewise after some adjectives; as *The midst of winter*, *media hyems*: *the rest of the words*, *reliqua verba*, &c.



## II. Government by Words.

Words governing Cases;

1. *A Nominative.* The verb *Am*, and other verbs signifying *passively*, require a Nom. Case after them; as agreeing with the case before them.

The Question made by *who* or *what* upon the verb sheweth the Nom. case.

2. *An Accusative.* Verbs signifying *actively*, govern an Accusative case. This Case is so proper to these Verbs, that it consists with any other case.

Verbs *Neuter* admit of an Accus. case of the like signification; as *to live a life*, vitam vivere: *to smell of a candle*, olere lucernam. Likewise the verb *to be hid*, lateo, as *this is hid from me*, hoc me latet.

The Defective verbs, *Amay with a page*; reach cedo, cedite, govern an Accusative.

Nouns signifying *measure* or *space*, are most used in the Accusative.

Verbs of *asking*; also *to conceal*, celo; *to teach* doceo, *to unteach* dedoceo, govern two Accus. cases.

The Question made by *whom*, or *what*, upon the verb, sheweth the Accus. case.

3. *A Genitive.* Verbs *to remember* and *forget*, govern a Genitive: and sometime an Accus.

These Verbs, *to pity* misereor, miseresco, govern a Gen. sometimes a Dative.

3. *A Dative.* Words which imply *relation*, *adding*, or *taking away*, (commonly known by this sign *To* or *For*, after them,) govern a Dative case.

Such are words signifying, *profit*, *pleasure*, *likeness*, *trust*, *obeying*, with their Contraries: also *neer-ness*, *favour*.

Such

Such also are these Verbs of *telling, giving, shewing*: as *to promise, to assure, to deny, to flatter, to revile, to threaten, to pardon; to pay, to restore, to sell, to send*; and many others, which imply this sign *To*, after them.

*English* Verbs, having these Particles after them; *against, afore before, after, at, between, on, upon, over*; when they are *Latin'd* by Verbs compounded with *Ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, post, pra, sub, super*; govern a Dative case.

These Verbs of *giving, do, dono*; and of *Esteeming*; as *to count, to reckon, &c. duco, verito, habeo, puto, accipio*, (besides their Accusative) admit two Datives, usually known by their signes; as *I give this to thee for a pledge, hoc tibi do pignori*: *I count this to me for an honour, hoc mihi laudi duco*: *I impute this to you for a fault, hoc tibi vitio verito*: The sign of the thing is often to be understood; as *I count it to me an honour, i. e. for an honour*. The Verb *Am* admits the like Datives; as *This is an honour to me, hoc mihi gloriæ est*.

5. *An Ablative*. Verbs of *cost*, govern an Ablative of the price; as *it cost a penny, denario constitit*.

Verbs of *Esteeming* (commonly having this sign *worth* after them) govern an Ablative of the *intire* or greater price, as *I esteem it worth three pence, tribus denariis æstimo*: But a Genitive of an *uncertain* or *smaller price*: as *I esteem it worth nothing, little, more, naught, a farthing; nihili, parvi, plus, nauci, assis, æstimo, facio*. The Verb *worth, or, value valeo*, an Ablative or an Accusative; as *it is worth two farthings, valet duobus assibus or duces asses*.

The Verbs of *wanting*, govern an Ablative case; also *to obtain* potior: sometimes a Genitive. *To enjoy fruor, to use utor, to discharge fungor*, onely an Ablative.

A Substantive and Participle standing by themselves, *i. e.* neither the Nominat. to the Verb, nor govern'd by any other word, is put in the Abl. case (called *Absolute*.)

The word [*being*] in English is usually the sign of the Case *absolute*; But it is sometimes omitted before a Participle in *ing*; and in Latine, always.

A *Noun of time* is most used in the Ablative Case: but when it signifies *continuance of time*, most in the Accus. case.

## The Rule of the Infinitive.

When two Verbs come together, the latter having no Nom. case to it, is to be put in the Infinit. mood.

The Infinitive hath usually an Accusative before it; or a Dative of the Impersonal.

The Infinitive governs after it, like case as the Verb it self. The Infinitive *to be* hath the like case after as afore it. But having a Dative of the Impersonal before it, it admits an Accus. after it.

The *English Infinitive* (known by this sign, *to*) is not alwayes to be rendred by a *Latine Infinitive*, but may be *latin'd* by *Ut* or *Quod*, and a Subjunctive mood. Contrariwise [*That*] betwixt two Verbs, being left out, the latter becomes an Infinitive, and the Nom. is made an Accusative.

Sometimes the Infinitive is rendred by a *Gerund*; sometimes by a *Supine*; sometimes by the Participles in *rus*, and *dus*.

1. By a *Gerund* in *di*, after a Noun, that governs a Genit. case.

By a *Gerund* in *dum* (or Substantive,) and the sign *To* by *Ad*, after such Verbs, *to provoke, to invite, to apply, to call, to do, &c.* also after a Noun signifying the *Person, Matter, or Instrument*, thus; *A man, or a sword to fight; stones to build, &c.* and after these Adjectives, *ready, slow, &c.*

2. By the *First Supine*, after a Verb of *Motion*: where also may be used the Future in *rus*; of the *Gerund* in *dum*.

By the *Latter Supine*, after some particular Adjectives; as *casse facilis*,

cilis, *hard* difficilis, *worthy* dignus, *unworthy* indignus, *dishonest*, *fonle*, turpis, *scædus*, &c.

3. By the *Participle* in *rus*, for the *Active*, and in *das*, for the *Passive Infinitive*, after the Verb *Sum*.

### The Verb *Passive*

Governs the same *remote* case, as it's *Active*, as *I teach thee*, or *I am taught*, *letters* literas: *I accuse thee*, or *I am accused*, *of theft* furti.

### The Rule of the *Participle*.

The *Participle* governs the same case as it's Verb. But if it be used for a Noun that requires a *Genitive*, it also governs a *Genitive*.

The *Participle* in *ing* with this sign *Of*, after a Noun governing a *Genit. case*, is to be rendred by the *Gerund* in *di*.

Otherwise the sign afore the *Participle* is exprest by a *Preposition*; and the *Participle* by a *Gerund* in *do*, or *dum* (or by a *Substantive*.)

The *Gerund* in *do* } is to be used with a *Prepo.* } *Ablative*.  
*in dum*, } sition that governs an } *ccul. case*.

The *Gerund* in *do* is oft times used without a *Preposition*, when it signifies the *Cause*, or *Manner* of doing.

The *Gerund*, especially in *dum*, doth not well govern the *Substantive* following; but is better made an *Adjective*, and agrees with it; as *I go to buy books*, eo ad emendos libros, *not* eo ad emendum libros.

The *Participle* in *ing*, with *A*, *The*, or an *Adjective* before it, is a *Substantive*: When it is the *Nominat* to the Verb, it is made by a *Substantive*; or else by the *Infinitive Mood*.

After such Verbs; *to leave*, *to leave off*, *to give over*, &c. it is to be made by an *Infinitive*, or by a *Substantive*, and the *Preposition* *a*.

A Participle in *ing*, after a Verb of Motion, is made by the Supine, As he went a hunting, abiit venatum: he came from hunting, rediit venatu.

The Participle in *ing*, coming after the Verb *Am*, is to be Latin'd by the Verb; as *What are you doing?* Quid facis? *I am reading*, lego. Likewise these words *awake, asleep*, as *I am awake* vigilo.

The Participle [*having*] coming before a Verb, is to be Latin'd, either by the Participle Preter of a Verb deponent; as *having spoken* he sat down, locutus confedit: or by the P. plu. perfect of the Verb, and cum &c. as *having heard this*, he departed, hoc cum audisset, abiit.

A Participle in *ing*, after *Of, For, From*, &c. is oftentimes to be made by a Subjunctive Verb; and the sign *Of* [that] *For* [because] by *Quod*; *Of, from* [least that,] by *Ne*: as *I heard of your being sick*, audiui quod fueris ægrotus; *He was angry with me for doing it*, succensuit mihi, quod fecerim; *beware of being taken*, cave ne capiaris; *he dissuaded me from going*, dissuasit mihi ne irem.

## The Rule of Impersonals.

These Impersonals, *It is the part*, est: *It concerns*, interest, refert; govern a Genitive: But, after the two last, the Pronouns *me, thee, us, you, whom*; are to be express'd by these Ablatives, *meâ, tuâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, eujâ*.

These Impersonals, *it shames*, or, *I am ashamed* pudet; *it repents me*, or, *I repent*, poenitet; *it pities me*, or, *I pity*, miseret, miserefcit; *it wearies me*, or, *I am weary*, tadet; *it irks me*, piget; govern a Genitive (known by this sign *Of* or *For*,) with an Accus.

These Impersonals, *it behooves*, oportet; *it delighteth*, juvat, delectat; *it becomes*, decet; *it misbecomes*, dedecet; govern an Accusat. case.

All other govern generally a Dative.

The English Verb [*Must*] may be rendred by the Impersonal *Oportet*; [*may*] by *Licet*: The Noun going before in English, must follow the Impersonal *oportet*, in the Accusative; *licet*, in the Dative case.

*Must*, may also be Latin'd by the Verb *Est*, and the Participle in *us*, used in the Neuter gender, with a Dative of the foregoing Noun; as *I must pray*, oportet me orare, or, orandum est mihi.



The Rule of *Adverbs*.

Adverbs signifying *plenty* or *want*, govern a Genitive. So the word *ergo*.

Adverbs of *Time* and *Place* govern a Genitive of the same signification.

These Adverbs govern an Accusative: *Adversus, adversum, apud, circa, circiter, cis, citra, clanculum, erga, extra, infra, intra, juxta, penes, pone, prope, propter, supra, secundum, secus, versus, ultra, usque*.

These govern an Ablative: *Absque, coram, palam, procul, sine, tenus*: which last admits also a Genitive plural.

*Clam, subter* govern an Accusat. or Ablative.

*En, ecce* govern a Nominat. or Accusative.

*Tenus, versus*, are best set after their Cases.

The Adverb [*Not*] coming after the Verb in *English*, is to be set before it, in *Latin*.

The Rule of *Conjunctions*

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple like Cases; as *Et, atque, &c. nec, neque, sive, &c. nisi, praterquam, an*: Unless a Special Rule require a different case; as *bought for a penny and more, emptum denario & pluris*.

The Rule of *Prepositions*

These *Præpositions* govern an Accusat. case: *Ad, ante, circum, contra, inter, ob, per, post, prater, trans*.

These, an Ablative: *A, ab, abs, cum, de, e, ex, præ, pro*

William Wall

*In, sub, super*, govern an Accus. or Ablative in different significations; as in the *Catalogue* beneath.

The Preposition *cum*, is to be set after *me, te, se, qui.*

A preposition in the Compound, often governs the same case, as alone; as *I go out of the house, exeo domo: I passe by the house, prætereo domum.*

The common significations of Adverbs and Prepositions are set down pag. 35, 36, 37. Others more elegant, are to be used as the propriety of speech requires.

**A, AB:** from: by, after at, of, out of, for, against, on, over, through, with.  
**ABSQUE:** without: but for.

**AD:** to: at, about, towards, into, according to, even to, as to, before, by, near to, in, untill, against, on upon, for, amongst, besides, with, after.

**ADVERSUS:** **SUM:** against: to, towards, over against, before, according to.

**ANTE:** before: to:

**APUD:** at: among, before, by or near to, with, in, under

**CIRCA:** about: round about, about the time of, by, near to, concerning, in, against.

**CIRCITER:** about: almost, nigh to.

**CIRCUM:** about: to.

**CIS:** **CITRA:** on this side, within, short of, afore. Also **CITRA** without, besides.

**CLAM:** unknown to.

**CONTRA:** against: over against, to the face of.

**CORAM:** before: in presence of.

**CUM:** with: amongst, by, in, at, after.

**DE:** of: concerning, from, for, on upon, as to, by, in, at, after.

**E, EX:** of: out of, from, amongst, for, according to, by, on, above, after, in, with.

**ERGA:** towards: against.

**EXTRA:** without: forth, out of, besides.

**IN:** with an Accusative, into: to, afore, untill, towards, upon, against, about. **IN:** with an Ablative, in: by, concerning, with.

**IN:** with an Accusat. Sometimes an Ablative, after, for, on upon, among: At, near to, an Accusat. At, in, an Ablative.

**INFRA:** beneath: under.

**INTER:** between: amongst, in, into, at, of.

**INTRA:** within: in, short of, as far as, among st.

**IUSTA:** nigh to: next after, together, with or by, as well as.

**OB:** for: against, before.

**PALAM:** in sight of, before.

**PENES:** in: in my power, possession.

**PER:** *by: through, over, about, for, because of, in, at, in the time of, for the sake of, as to, among, between, afore, under, with.*

**PONE:** *behind: after.*

**POST:** *after: since, from, behind.*

**PRÆ:** *before: for, because of, in comparison of, in.*

**PRÆTER:** *besides: above, by, beyond, without, against, before, near to.*

**PRO:** *for: instead of, in defence of, as it were, at, in, upon, according to, as to.*

**PROCUL:** *afar off: far from, without.*

**PROPE:** *nigh; hard by.*

**PROPTER:** *for, because of, near to, nigh.*

**SECUNDUM:** *according to: nigh to, next to, next after, about, concerning, for, in.*

**SECUS:** *near to: by.*

**SUB:** *with an Accusative, about: a little afore, towards with a Noun of time: after or upon, with a Noun of action: to, unto, under after a Verb of motion. SUB: with an Ablative, under, in, at, by, hard by, for, with or upon, in the time of.*

**SUBTER:** *under; in.*

**SUPER:** *with an Accusative, beyond, above, over and above, besides, amidst, at, set over or belonging to, (in office.) With an Ablative, concerning, for, about or at. Accusat. or Ablative, upon.*

**SUPRA:** *above: over, beyond, besides, upon, more then.*

**TENUS:** *to, up to: down to, nigh to, as to, only in, as far as, within compass of.*

**TRANS:** *beyond: over, on the other side.*

**VERSUS:** *towards: by.*

**ULTRA:** *beyond: above, more, besides.*

**USQUE:** *upto: well nigh, until, besides.*

Many of these used without a Case, have other significations; as *Abſque, unleſſe; antè, firſt; contra, contrarily; coram, openly; ſecus, ill; ſuprà, from the beginning; ultra, moreover; uſque, alwayes, &c.*

## The Rule of Interjections.

*O*, used in calling, or ſaluting, governs a Vocative; in admiring, or exclaiming, a Nom. Accuſ. or Voc.

*O*, Latin'd by *heus, ohe*, a Vocative; by *ah, vah, heu, hem, proh*, a Nominat. or Accuſative.

*Alas hei; Wo va*, a Dative.

Derivatives govern the ſame caſes with their *Primitives*; as *Like ſimilis, ſimiliter: near prope, propior,*

pior, &c. The *Compound*, as the *Simple*; as to use, abuse; uitor, abutor: I doe enough businesse, rerum fatago.

The *Phrase* (or *Periphrasis*) governs the same case, as the single word as I have need of, i. e. I need money, Opus (or usus) est mihi i. e. ego pecuniâ: Return home, Redire or reditio domum: It comes in my mind, or I remember it, Venit mihi in mentem, or memini hujus rei.

## Government of MOODS.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple like Moods and Tenses together.

Certain Particles best govern a *Potential*, [ *Optative*, or *Subjunctive* ] Mood \*

1. Words used *Indefinitely* (after the Verbs, to doubt, to enquire, to know, to be ignorant of, to hear, to see, mark, and such like;) after a namely, *Who, what, how, when, whence, where, whether, whither, why, &c.* Verb in with their Compounds, *Whatsoever, what manner of, how far, how great, how long, wherefore, &c.*

\* Especially coming after a Verb in the same sentence.

A word is taken *Indefinitely*, when it is not used in a *Question*; nor in a particular, but general sense.

2. *Although, Quamvis, licet, etsi, tametsi, etiamsi; As if, ac si, quasi, ceu vero, tanquam; That, ut; least that, ne; but that, quin; because that, quod, qui, quia; As soon or after that, as soon as, when as, Antequam, priusquam, postquam, posteaquam, simulac, simul atque, ubi; unless, nisi, ni; Till that, until, while, dum, donec, quoad; When, cum; If, si; Would that. O si, utinam.*

3. *Not, ne* [ *forbidding* ] governs an *Imperative* or *Subjunctive*. Most other words are to be joyned with an *Indicative*; unless the sense admit a *Potential*.

BESIDES the Proper and *Regular* way, there is also an *Improper* and *Figurative* way of Speech:

1. *Redundant*. 2. *Deficient*. 3. *Variant*.

## THE FIGURES.

1. *Enallage*, or Change.
  2. *Elleipsis*, or Defect.
  3. *Pleonasmus*, or Redundancy.
- To these, the rest may be reduced.

## I. In single Words

ENALLAGE alters, or displaceth the Letters.

Altering } of a Letter, is called } Metaplasmus or Antistheſis.  
Displacing } Metatheſis or Tmeſis.

ELLEIPSIS caſts away } one or more Letters.  
PLEONASMUS adds }

caſting a- } Aphæreſis. } Adding } Protheſis. } in the } Beginning }  
way is } Syncope. } is cal- } Epentheſis. } Middle }  
called } Apocope. } led } Paragoge. } End of } a word.

The knowing  
of theſe, helps to  
underſtand the  
true words, or  
true order of  
words by mar-  
king

1. The Change or Loſſe of letters,  
as 'tis, nêre, even, can't, won't  
i. e. it is, never, evening, cannot,  
will not.
2. The Tranſpoſing of the Sylla-  
bles or Particles; as Which I  
repent of. i. e. of which I re-  
pent. What man ſoever I ſpeak  
to, i. e. to whatſoever man I ſpeak.

## II. In Conſtruction of Words.

ENALLAGE changeth the Number, Caſe, Tenſe,  
or Kind of the Word.

ELLEIPSIS caſts away } a word, or words, unne-  
ceſſarily:  
PLEONASMUS adds }

## Enallage.

- I. Of Number. A Subſtantive ſingular ſignifying  
many, may agree with a Plural Verb or Adjective;  
part of the men (or Part) are drowned. Pars homi-  
(or Pars) merſi ſunt: Where note, the Gender of  
ſubject agrees with the Genit. expreſt or implied.  
Enallage is called SYNTHESIS.



*Many a-* must be Latin'd with a Plural Substantive; as *many a man* multi homines.

II. Of *Cases*; as *that himself may live*, i. e. *he may live* Ipsum, ut vivat, optant. *Terent.* i. e. ipse. This is called ANTIPTOSIS.

III. Of *Tense*. The *English* Present is Latin'd by the Preter, in such speeches; as *he is risen or up*; surrexit. *I am come*; veni.

IV. Of the *Kind*: the former Substantive of such Compounds; as *Day-time, gold-cup, London merchant, sea-nymph, &c.* is to be Latin'd by an Adjective; as *tempus diurnum, poculum aureum, mercator Londinensis, nympa marina.*

### Elleipsis.

The *Verb Substantive* is oft omitted; as *Like master, like man*; ut dominus, ita servus.

The Nominative of the first, or second Person, expres't in *English*, is best left out in *Latine*; as *saiſt thou?* ais? *I say* aio.

The Noun Substantive *Man* or *men* is also often omitted, especially in *Interrogatives, Numerals, Indefinites*; as *who quis, one unus, every one quisque, &c.*

The Relative is oft left out; as *Pay the money you owe*, i. e. *which you owe*, solve nummos quos debes.

Also the Interjection *O*; as *Sir, domine*, i. e. *o domine*.

*On* is used, for *go on* perge: *Up*, for *get up* surge.

### Pleonasmus.

[*Being*] afore a Noun or Participle is omitted in *Latine*; as *being sick* ægrotus, or ægrotans. [*There*] afore

afore [*is*] in the beginning of a Clause; as *there is nothing* est nihil: [*For*] between a Verb, and *To* the sign of the Infinitive; as *I come for to buy*, venio emptum.

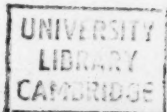
Many English words are Latin'd by one; As it were quasi: At length tandem: Being that, seeing that, (or Being, seeing,) sith that, cum: Ever and anon, subinde: Ere it be long, within a while, brevi: I hold my peace, taceo: to follow his book or study, studere: In the mean while or space, interea: Long since, a long while now agoe, jamdudum: Most an end, plerumque: Hand over head, negligenter: Out of hand, illico: Much ado, or with much ado, difficulter: Of his own accord, head, ultro, sponte: Out of his wits, demens: What in the world to doe, quia agere: To write a good or bad hand, bene or male scribere: and very many others.

### A Rule to turn English into Latine; or Latine into English.

Find out, I. The Verb, by the sign (*do*, or *am*.) II. The Nomin. case; by asking *who* or *what*, with the Verb. III. The Case following the Verb; by asking *whom*, or *what*. IV. The Noun agreeing with the Case afore or after the Verb. V. The Indeclinables. VI. The Case following the Indeclinables, Prepositions, &c. VII. Lastly, the Substantive, (with it's Participle, &c.) which neither agrees with the Verb, nor is govern'd of any word; (i. e. the Ablative Absolute.)

*omnia bene*

FINIS.



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